

THE
North-China Herald

AND

SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

VOL. XXX., No. 823. SHANGHAI, APRIL 4, 1883. PRICE, Tls. 12 7/8 AN.

NOTICE.

THE partnership between the undersigned and Mr. GEORGE ANTON LINDSAY, heretofore trading together as "P. MACLEAN & Co.," terminated on the 31st ultimo.
PETER MACLEAN.
3my-9 Shanghai, 2nd April, 1883.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the above, the undersigned gives notice that he has this day established himself in business at this port;—Offices, No. 1, Foochow Road.
PETER MACLEAN.
3my 10 Shanghai, 2nd April 1883.

NOTICE.

MR. PETER MACLEAN retires from our firm as from this date, and his interest and responsibility therein ceases.
Our SHANGHAI TRADE REPORT will hereafter be signed P. MACLEAN & Co.
P. MACLEAN & Co.
3my 11 Shanghai, 31st March, 1883.

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THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER,
Has the Largest Sale of any Medicine in the World.

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- Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face.
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- Clears the Blood from all impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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Sold in Bottles by ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

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Trade Mark,—**"Blood Mixture."**
Agents for Shanghai—J. LLEWELLYN & Co.
41 21 7th July, 1882,

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CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE. A DVICE to Invalids.—If you wish to obtain a quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary aching of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma. CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhoea, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880. To J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the wide-spread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and, judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhoea and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhoea, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's, from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of CHLORODYNE; that the story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, has been sworn to.—See *Times*, July 13, 1884.

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15ju-53 19

June 16th, 1882.

THE North-China Herald AND SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

VOL. XXX., No. 823.

SHANGHAI, APRIL 4, 1883.

PRICE, Tls. 12 7 AN.

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LATEST MAIL DATES.

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San Francisco, ..	" 21	Yokohama, ...	" 21
Hongkong, ...	April 1	Nagasaki, ...	" 27
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Latest Mail dates in England, from China.
Hongkong, ...

MARRIAGE.

At the British Consulate, Shanghai, on the 31st March, by P. J. Hughes, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul, and afterwards at the Church of Sacred Heart of Jesus, Hongkew, by the Rev. Father R. F. Desjardes, S.J., WILLIAM JOHN ROBERTS, of London, to AUGUSTA CAMELIA, daughter of Pedro J. TAVARES.

DEATH.

At Newchwang, on the 11th March, JOHN WELLS, late of I.M. Customs, aged 37 years.

PASSENGERS.

LEAVING.

Per str. *Sindh*, for Hongkong—Rev. P. Gex, Messrs. Saenders and Portier. For Naples—Rev. P. Shalkhamer and Mr. W. Spinney. For Marseilles—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hunt and child, Messrs. E. Brotschneider, G. Heick, A. Henderson, W. A. Washbrook, Piry, Berdoulet, W. Buchanan, Tin, Valler, H. Dreusches and Sugiyami.

The publication of the *North-China Herald and Supreme Court & Consular Gazette* commenced at 5.00 P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1883.

THE progress of the British North Borneo Company has been watched with great interest by English residents in China. Indeed the Company appears to have attracted more interest in this part of the world than in England. Ceylon and Australia have also bestowed considerable attention on the territory, and some sugar planters from the latter have acquired land. The first movers in obtaining the Royal Charter were gentlemen who had long been associated with the China trade, and the prominent part that Mr. Alfred Dent has always played in the initiation and development of the Company, has induced both foreigners and Chinese to follow its fortunes with interest. This has had the excellent effect of leading Shanghai investors to form companies to cultivate considerable quantities of land in the Sandakan district. That is the portion of the territory of Sabah which has attracted most attention, and to which the greatest number of emigrants have repaired; and it is consequently that district about which most is known to the outside world. Even at the present time our knowledge of Sabah is not very great, the sources from which information can be derived being few and scattered. Letters from Ceylon planters and other prospectors have appeared from time to time in various Eastern newspapers, and some official reports have been published, but beyond those little of a trustworthy nature has been published. The territory itself is too young to be able to reveal its resources by exporting produce to various parts of the world, and so attracting the attention of that

large and increasing class of men, who, having a little capital, are seeking for countries where they may employ it profitably and at the same time find an enjoyable life. When Sabah sends her coffees and sugars to London that class of men will turn their attention to her, and no doubt they will do as much to promote her prosperity as previous generations of them did for Australia and Ceylon. But there is a risk that before Sabah figures in the Board of Trade returns as a country of large exports much of the best land in the territory may have been secured. Englishmen acquainted with the capabilities of tropical countries, planters from neighbouring places, and Chinese, have all been on the alert, and more of the same classes will be certain to purchase good lands. It is to be hoped that the young and enterprising Englishmen at home will not miss the excellent advantages for winning fortune which Sabah now offers to them.

The best description of Sabah which we have read, is in a series of letters which have recently appeared in the *Australasian*. They are evidently written by a man whose special knowledge qualifies him for judging the country and its qualifications. He speaks highly of both and predicts a brilliant future for the Company. We shall epitomise what he says of the three settlements or districts into which Sabah has been divided. Kudat, the Capital, stands on Maruda Bay, a grand stretch of water twelve miles wide by about twenty-five miles long; it is on a commodious site and one well situated for a large port. But it appears to be rather unhealthy, fevers, and last year cholera, having prevailed to some extent, though chiefly among the Malays. None of the European residents died, and it was noticeable that few of the Chinese were attacked. Fresh water is scarce and bad in quality at Kudat, and the place is said to produce nothing but game in the way of food, all other supplies being obtained from Singapore. A great improvement in the health condition of Kudat will follow the removal of the dense undergrowth and the swamp in the neighbourhood of the settlement, but there were few immigrants when these letters were written, and the reclamation of the country will depend on the port attracting commerce. The recent discovery of good coal near Kudat

may hasten the development of the place. The account given of Sandakan by the writer of these letters bears out what has previously been said in its favour. Of the country in Sabah generally, he says that the preliminary expense of clearing will be a heavy item in laying out plantations, especially when sugar cultivation is contemplated. "Viewing the work done by the native labourers," he goes on, "I think £10 an acre a very moderate estimate for the complete clearing and grubbing necessary." The land is covered with dense forests of heavy trees rivaling blue gums in diameter and height, but tressed up from the root, and with a grain that almost defies the axe. This timber resembles mahogany in colour and grain, and the trees grow so thick that a horse cannot pass between them, and a mass of creepers is interwoven among them which makes progress impossible. If suitable labour were available in sufficient quantities, these forest and all other difficulties would speedily disappear and cultivation take the place of undergrowth. But unfortunately the supply of labour is limited, and a great part of that which can be obtained is unsuited to the felling of trees of a grain so hard as is here described. Of course the labour will be obtained in time, and we should think it might be now found in India in those districts from whence the supplies of teak have been obtained. But while affairs are in a deplorable condition in Ceylon, it does seem to us extraordinary that serious obstacles, intended by the Government of the Island to be as nearly insurmountable as possible, should have been thrown in the way of the British North Borneo Company and our local Sabah Company obtaining the labour of Singalese. It appears from the extracts which we published a day or two ago from the *Ceylon Observer* that the Agent of the British North Borneo Company has been unable to engage some skilled natives for service in Sabah where it was desired to employ them as surveyors. Our contemporary considers it doubtful if a few such men can be sent from Ceylon where they are plentiful, owing to the obstacles which recent legislative in the Island have thrown in the way of emigration. We confess ourselves unable to discover the advantages to Ceylon which the Governor no doubt proposes to secure or retain by his policy in this direction.

To return to Sandakan, the writer sums up by saying that with all the sources of natural wealth at hand, salubrity, and a geographical position making it almost the centre of Malaysia, it cannot fail at an early date to rival Singapore. He advises the company to do more in the way of prospecting for minerals throughout their territory, and to employ the Australian miner or men of that class. He points out that with a small staff they have already discovered kerosene on the Sequati river, sulphuret of antimony, and

carbonate of copper; to which doubtless other metals have been added since the letters were written. Of Pappar, the third district, we are not told much. The town is a group of twenty houses, all built on piles, and occupied by worthless Malays, but the Chinese are beginning to settle. Extensive plantations of coco-nut trees line the banks of the river, but with the exception of a small trade in oil with Brunei the coast tribes export nothing. Altogether the west coast does not seem to offer so many inducements to foreign settlers as the Sandakan district. Yet it was on that part of Borneo that the Chinese settled in former times. Their rapid increase in numbers and wealth excited the jealousy of the natives, who exterminated them, but traces of them are to be found in the Mongol features among the inhabitants, and in the large tracts of cleared land on the hill sides. It may be taken for granted that these Chinese selected good lands, and by and by these may be reoccupied by settlers of their own race, or by foreigners who may in some respects profit by their discernment and labour.

Summary of News.

AN important meeting of the North-China Insurance Company was held on Thursday, when resolutions were passed transforming it into a Limited Liability Company under the Acts of 1862 and 1880. Meetings of the Shanghai Gas Company, the Cricket Club and the Rowing Club have also been held during the week, and on Friday an interesting discussion took place under the auspices of the Youths' Institute on the subject of the Opium Traffic, when the Ven. Archdeacon Moule came forward in able support of the Anti-Opium Society. Reports of all these meetings will be found in our columns. The Masons of Shanghai gave their annual Charity ball on Thursday evening. The event was, in respect to the enjoyment it afforded, an unqualified success, and it is gratifying to know it was no less so from a pecuniary point of view, a good margin remaining for charitable purposes after all expenses were paid. On Saturday the body of a Scotch sailor named James Flack was found in the river; an inquest was opened and adjourned.

The French mail of the 18th Feb. arrived here on the 31st ult., by the M.M. Co.'s str. *Yongtsi*.

The English mail of the 23rd Feb. arrived here this morning, by the P. & O. Co.'s str. *Deccan*.

A mail for Europe leaves to-morrow morning by the M.M. Co.'s str. *Sindh*.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO N. C. DAILY NEWS.)

London, 28th March.

The Cape Government has decided to act vigorously in Tambu Land, and trouble is apprehended.

31st March.

Louise Michel has been arrested in Paris. It is said that an understanding exists between Italy, Austria, and Germany that in the event of France attacking either the other two will assist the Power attacked.

2nd April.

The Revenue for the year amounts to eighty-nine million pounds, showing an increase on the previous year of three million one hundred and eighty thousand pounds.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

London, 28th March.

▲ Corps of Political Police is organizing in London, to watch the agitators and secret societies.

29th March.

Lord Salisbury, in a speech at Birmingham, said that the Government policy was not consistent with the alienated confidence which was apparent.

Obituary.—John Brown.

30th March.

The Secretary of State, replying to a question, said that the Lady Florence Dixie's affair rests on her own statement.—*Sh. Courier*.

The members of the French Municipal Council have, we hear, all tendered their resignations. The circumstances which have led to this extraordinary state of affairs are represented as follows. About eighteen months ago, Mr. Tong King-sing, wishing to facilitate communication between Sicawei and Shanghai so as to place the Observatory if possible in closer relations with the Observatory in Manila, and so enable the authorities there to give us warning with regard to typhoons, visited Sicawei, and promised the Fathers to obtain permission from the Chinese authorities to erect telegraph poles. The Government sanctioned the request, and in pursuance of their undertaking the China Merchants' Co. deemed it advisable to carry the wires along the French Road. It was, however, represented by several persons on the English side that in view of the large number of residents on the Bubbling Well Road it would be more in the general interest that they should take the latter route, as the French Council was apparently indifferent in the matter until it was discovered that the project had received the approval of the Chamber of Commerce, and would therefore be of some importance. The President of the French Council finally requested the Consul-General to ask the permission of the Chinese authorities to erect poles on the French Road, in order that the Municipality might have a special wire to enable them to erect a Time-ball on the French settlement. The Consul made the required application, and, we understand, received in reply an announcement that permission had already been granted to the China Merchants' Co., and that they, the Company, were consequently at liberty to erect the poles on whichever road they thought suitable. It is to be regretted, if such be true, that the President of the Council should have gone so far as to hint that he would not allow the China Merchants to put up any poles on the French Concession, and that if they attempted to do so he would cut them down. We believe that some heated correspondence ensued, and last Thursday, unknown to the other members, the President resigned his position as Councillor, a step which seems to have been unknown to some of his colleagues. The foreign members, we believe, justly take exception to having been reflected on in a letter from the Consul to the Council, as well as to having been brought into collision with the Consul, by the President, without their consent. We understand, indeed, that the majority of the foreign members of Council were opposed to taking any steps to obtain this telegraphic communication, on the ground that the grant already made was sufficient to answer the required purposes. Certainly things seem to have been done in a very informal manner.

The Tao-tai of Shanghai is at present much interested in the inauguration of a native company for the supply of pure water to the city; and the vernacular papers have lately had a good deal to say upon the subject. It is said that the

operations of the company are to be pursued outside the South Gate of the city; though how far they are likely to be successful, and what measures have been adopted to ensure the proper purification of the water, we are not informed. There is no doubt that the object in view is a very excellent one, and we congratulate the Tao-t'ai upon his public spirit. We venture however to offer him a suggestion. He would do well to make a contract with the existing Shanghai Waterworks Co., and get his water from them. By so doing he would ensure the absolute purity of the article, and avoid the trouble and expense which cannot but attend the efforts of his probably inexperienced conditors. The result both hygienically and pecuniarily would be far more satisfactory than if he were to place the entire enterprise in the hands of native projectors. We are aware that some objection is felt to this among the Chinese. They are afraid lest some unpleasantness should arise between the inhabitants of the city and foreigners, and that the foreigners might take their natural revenge by cutting off the water-supply. Surely, the importance attached to money-making by the Chinese themselves should teach them not to attribute the possibility of any such absurd resentment to the foreign company. Private feelings are seldom allowed to stand in the way of solid interests by foreigners any more than by Chinese.

We hear from Newchwang as per dates to 29th March that the several steamers which arrived there about the time the ice began to break up, had rather a hard time of it. The first vessel to arrive was the *Foochow*, and she was closely followed by the *Newchwang*. On the 27th March, there were eight steamers and one sailing vessel in port. At that date, the ice was still coming down the river in large quantities. The *Foochow* parted her cable on the day she arrived, and, at the date of the letter vessels were still obliged to ride at single anchor owing to the ice. No very great damage has been done, fortunately, but at times the masses of ice floating about made it almost impossible to discharge or to load. Our Correspondent alludes to some changes that are likely to take place in the Customs' staff. The present Commissioner of Customs, it is said, will leave soon on furlough, and one or more junior members in the Customs are to be transferred. The winter seems to have been severe, and more prolonged than for some previous seasons.

A Correspondent writes us from Ch'ang-tu Fu, the capital of Sze-chuan, under date of the 1st of March:—"Mr. Hosie, our representative at Chung-king, passed through here two days ago on his way to Ta-li Fu, via the Kien-chung Valley. He rested two days only, though the weather was extremely wet and unfavourable."

A Correspondent writes to us from Peking under date of the 21st March:—"Today the missionaries here are forwarding the Anti-opium Petition to London. It is 12ft. 3in. long, and bears 239 signatures. Only four missionaries, as far as the Committee is aware, have declined to sign. Absence from home when the Petition was circulated for signature prevented many others from appending their names."

His Excellency Li Hung-chang arrived at Woosung early on Monday morning in the *Hacan* and then proceeded up the Yangtze to the Northern end of Bush Island, where he arrived about 4 o'clock. An Arsenal gunboat, four of the alphabetical gunboats, the Chinese training frigate and the China Merchants' steamer *Yungning* under the command of Captain Buchanan were awaiting him there, the Arsenal gunboat and the *Yungning* having left Shanghai the previous afternoon. On board the former were the Shanghai Taotai and the Tax Commissioner, while the District Magistrate, the principal Arsenal officials and the Managers of the C.M.S.N. Co. went in the *Yungning*. The Viceroy was visited by the officials

on Monday morning and left on the *Hacan* soon afterwards for Yu Chi K'ou, which is six or seven miles below Wuhu. Previous to starting he was saluted by the gunboats. The Arsenal gunboat and the *Yungning* returned to Shanghai on Monday morning, and, as the Taotai left the gunboat, a salute of three guns was fired. His Excellency has two months leave in which to perform the rites in connection with the funeral of his mother.

We note the arrival of the Hon. J. Russell Young, United States Minister, per *Wuchang* from Peking.

Two Korean Princes arrived in Shanghai on Wednesday, by the steamer *El Dorado*, from Tientsin.

The City Magistrate came into the Settlement on Wednesday afternoon and held an inquest on the body of the Chinese shoemaker who on Monday was found dead in the hold of the Russian steamer *Baikal*. The result of his enquiry is not known.

The marriage of the son of Mr. Chen Fu-hsin, magistrate of the Mixed Court, was celebrated on Sunday amid great rejoicings. The bride is a Miss Ku, daughter of a silk-merchant residing in the Hankow Road.

The fatal accident to young Mr. Frank Hutton, of the North-Borneo Co.'s service, is reported in the following terms in a letter dated Sandakan, 16th March, 1883:—"The party were going up the Segamah river, about eighty miles from Sandakan. They were about forty miles up the river. Mr. Hutton was first, in a gong (canoe), with a few natives; the rest of his men were in two or three other gong, coming up behind, Mr. Beveridge being last. On turning a bend of the river one of the men cried out that there was a wild bull, and then that it was an elephant. Mr. Hutton went after it, and fired two shots from his Winchester carbine. Both hit the mark. The wounded beast made for the jungle, and Hutton and his men went after it. This was about 5 p.m. and it was getting dark in the jungle. After going some way they resolved to return. Hutton was walking with his gun at the shoulder. On the track before him hung a creeper. He raised the butt end of his rifle to brush it aside, when the rifle went off and shot poor Hutton through the right breast. He fell back, crying out to Udin (his boy), "Sayah mati—I am dead." Mr. Beveridge had just come up to that part of the river and heard the shot, when one of the men came running up and cried out that Mr. Hutton was dead. Beveridge ran to the place and found him breathing his last. This was on the evening of the 1st of March. His body arrived here on the night of the 3rd instant, brought down by Mr. Beveridge and part of his following in a small gong. A Coroner's jury was appointed, the body examined for identification and buried in the European cemetery, attended by all the Europeans in Sandakan. At the inquest a verdict was returned that Frank Hutton accidentally shot himself." Mr. Frank Hutton, F.C.S., A.I.C., etc., aged about 22, was the son of Mr. Joseph Hutton, who is so well known in literary circles at home and in America. He was selected for mineralogical explorations in British North Borneo, being the most promising student of his time at the Royal School of Mines.

At about half-past three on Saturday afternoon flames were seen issuing from the upper window of a small Chinese house in an alley to the west of Chekiang Road, within an stone's throw of the Canton Road police station. A scene of wild excitement ensued, and the occupants of nearly all the Chinese houses within a radius of about a hundred yards began rapidly to remove their goods. Nearly half-an-hour elapsed before the alarm was given at the Central Police-station, but in the meantime a small private hand-engine, belonging to a Chinese in the neighbourhood, was got to work. Though not able to prevent the flames from spreading to

the adjoining houses, the little engine did good work in checking the fire. The extinguishers of the Silk Guild rendered valuable assistance, and very shortly after the alarm was given a body of the Mih-ho-loongs arrived on the scene with their van of weapons, followed by the police-car of extinguishers. The *Deluge* next arrived, and was stationed on the Defence Creek, but on account of the distance of the creek from the scene of the fire some little time elapsed before the water from this engine began to play upon the flames, and by that time the little hand-engine and the Mih-ho-loongs' hooks had pretty effectually circumscribed the limits of the fire. The *Torrent* quickly followed the *Deluge*, and by these two engines the burning debris was quickly extinguished. The Hongkew engine next came upon the scene, but its services were not required. Some four or five small and dilapidated houses were destroyed. The damage was not great.

The Temperance Society gave a pleasant entertainment on Saturday evening. A well-known amateur baritone sang "The Bugler" and "The Gaudet's down," and in response to a hearty encore gave "The Forster bold." A lady amateur greatly pleased the audience with her rendering of Molloy's ever popular "Darby and Joan," and the song "A Summer Shower"; recalled, she sang the time-honored "Home Sweet Home." Mr. R. W. Little gave a very amusing reading, and Mr. Lanning treated the audience to Mark Twain's amazing account of his attempt to edit an agricultural journal. Mr. Mansfield's instrumentation in a piano-forte solo was much applauded, and the Rev. W. S. Sayres gave an instructive address on "self-culture."

At this time of the year, a number of houseboats go to the Hills, starting on Saturday afternoon and returning to Shanghai on Monday morning. Four foreigners who arrived from the hills on Monday morning, state that a large stone was thrown into their boat at about five minutes to twelve o'clock on Sunday night, while passing under a bridge at Hung-jao village which is also a *lekin* station. The bridge spanning the creek at this spot is defended at night by a boom across it at the water line, and the *lekin* runners keep the boom in position at night to prevent boats passing without paying the *lekin*. The foreigners suppose that, considering the time of the outrage, the missile must have been thrown by those in charge of the station. The stone, which weighed some seventy or eighty pounds, broke one of the hard wood ribs; had it fallen through the skylight it would probably have injured the people in the cabin. At a bridge higher up the creek the foreigners were pelted with stones by a number of boys.

We are informed that a Chinese woman was discovered last Sunday on the floor of a house which has been built on the site of "Rat Castle," in Hongkew. A foreigner who was passing at the time, noticing that she did not move, went to see what was the matter with her. As she appeared to be dead, he sent to the Police Station for assistance. The woman was removed to a hospital, when it was found that life was not extinct; but she only survived a short time, as she had poisoned herself with opium.

Among the various industries which are springing up on the Yangtze-poo Road is a Glass Factory, on the west side of the road. The land was purchased from a well-known Chinaman, and coolies have been engaged in raising the ground. From some reason or other, the natives in the vicinity have molested the coolies employed on the work, and on Monday, the assistance of the Police had to be called in to protect the workmen.

The Report in the *North-China Herald* on the Piece-goods trade of Shanghai will hereafter be furnished by Mr. Peter Maclean.

The British Registry of Shipping is now under the direction of Mr. Colin M. Ford, who arrived by the French Mail steamer on Saturday, to relieve Mr. J. Scott.

Chinese watchmen sometimes take the law into their own hands. On Monday afternoon, some of the Associated Wharves watchmen caught two thieves red-handed, and they gave them twenty-five blows each with a rattan and sent them away. The thieves seemed to prefer being summarily dealt with to being taken to the Police Station, as they took their punishment with much fortitude.

At the British Police Court on Friday morning, before R.A. Mowat, Esq., Assistant Judge, Robert Owen, seaman, of the British steamer *Diomed*, was charged with being drunk and incapable. In answer to the charge the prisoner remarked with a smile that "he had nothing to say, only he was drunk last night." His Worship dismissed Owen with a caution, and directed the police to see him safely on board his ship. John Downey, seaman, was charged with being in a similar condition in a similar condition in the "Clyde" Tavern on Thursday evening. The prisoner said he arrived in Shanghai three weeks ago, from London, in the barque *Tyburnia*. His Worship asked Downey whether he could not have found a better place to live in than the "Clyde," and why he did not go to the Sailors' Home. Inspector Stripling, however, informed the Court that the man could not get into the Home as he had no guarantee money, having simply worked his passage out and not being on the articles as belonging to the ship. The prisoner admitted that he had idled away his time during the three weeks he had been in Shanghai and had made no effort to get a berth. His Worship dismissed the man and sent him to the Shipping Office to see if there was a chance of his getting a ship.—On Saturday, a young man named Thomas Sprudd was summoned before the Assistant Judge to answer a charge of having, on the 25th March, committed an assault on a Chinaman. The complainant appeared to have received a very violent blow in the eye. The defendant admitted having struck the man. He said he was employed to keep the door at a Chinese "Singsong" in Canton Road. The complainant tried to come in without paying, and he (defendant) received instructions from the Chinese connected with the place to put the man out. The complainant seized him by the throat and threw him to the floor; and he then struck the man in self-defence. Five or six of the complainant's friends came round him, and he had to defend himself. He had been attacked in this way at the theatre three or four times, and had had his clothes ripped off him. He was stationed at the door on purpose to prevent men like the defendant from entering. The complainant, who spoke very little English, admitted that he had not paid, and said he was going in to see some friends. His Worship adjourned the case in order that a Cantonese interpreter might attend.—John Anderson, a sailor belonging to the British steamer *Diomed*, was charged at the British Police Court on Saturday with drunkenness, and dismissed with a caution.—Thomas Sprudd, watchman at a Chinese theatre in the Canton Road, appeared before Mr. Mowat, at the British Police Court on Monday afternoon, on an adjourned summons charging him with having assaulted one Ah Tong at the door of the theatre, in the early hours of the morning of Sunday the 25th March, by striking him in the eye. The complainant had artistically plastered over the whole region of the damaged eye with what appeared to be mud, but which was probably some native medical preparation. He was examined through an interpreter, but from his account of the occurrence it was evident that he had attempted to gain admittance to the theatre without paying his entrance

money, and His Worship, after hearing a couple of witnesses for the defence, dismissed the case.

The *Daily Press* understands that a daughter of the late celebrated Confederate General, Robert E. Lee, is at present staying in Hongkong. Miss Lee, who arrived in the M. M. steamer *Yangtsé*, is a great traveller, and has visited almost every part of the world.

The following rumours of official changes in Japan we take from the *Gazette* of 19th March. The native papers say that Mr. Hanabusa, the newly appointed Minister to Russia, and his Secretary, Mr. Akaba, left Yokohama on the 17th inst.; and Mr. Yanagiwara the former Minister has started on his return home. It is Mr. Yanagiwara's intention to visit Norway, Sweden, England, and the United States, returning here via San Francisco. It is rumoured that Mr. Mori, Minister to England, is expected to return home shortly.

The following Imperial Notification, dated the 16th March, and signed by Sanjo Sanetomi, Prime Minister, and Yamada Akigoshi, Home Minister, has been circulated in Japan:—"Notice is hereby given that the kerosene oil regulations, by Notifications No. 44 published in August 1882, and No. 6 in February of this year, will not be enforced until further notice."

The following note from Corea is published from a Correspondent by the *Hochi Shimbu*:—"One hundred rebels (anti-Japanese agitators) have been captured at Kwun-on-do and ten ringleaders put to death. I Chai-wan, the eldest son of the Dai In Kun, and brother of the present King, went to China in company with Min, for the purpose of begging the Emperor to liberate his father. The King visits the parade ground three or four times a month, where the Korean troops are drilled by Chinese officers. The coinage of silver money has been commenced under the management of a native merchant, and besides there are a large number of taels in circulation which the Chinese soldiers are spending."

We find the following account of the result of a Japanese Marine Insurance Company's operations last year in the *Higo News*:—"From the report published by the *Bukka Shimpō*, a translation of which appears in the *Japan Mail*, there seems no doubt that the Tokio Marine Insurance Company experienced a run of ill-luck during the latter half of last year which has brought it to a very low ebb. During the period mentioned the company issued 3,134 policies representing 7,675,113 yen, upon which the premia received were 30,484 yen. There were also issued 278 policies representing \$1,017,811, the premia being \$8,786. The result of the half-year's operations is simply disastrous. Losses have swallowed up 141,300 yen, and not alone are former profits and the whole reserve fund absorbed to pay these claims, but there is still a deficiency of over 17,611 yen. As a direct consequence "the company was forced to postpone payment for a time." The heaviest claim arose in connection with the Government shipment of rice by the steamer *Gulf of Panama*, where the company suffered to the tune of \$85,610. However, the Government have arranged to accept payment of half their claim by instalments extending over three years, and as the business of the company has been expanding rapidly there is some prospect that it will yet attain a respectable financial position. We should imagine, at the same time, that the rates of premia must be calculated too low for the risks undertaken, or else sufficient care has not been exercised. An alteration will probably be made in these particulars, and reinsurance may profitably engage the attention of the directors."

Regarding the recently issued kerosene regulations in Japan the *Higo News* says:—"Another alteration has been made in

what may be termed the kerosene tactics of the Government. Probably in consequence of the representations of the Foreign Ministers, the recent objectionable regulations will not now be proceeded with until further notice; at all events a notification to that effect was issued on the 16th inst."

A Correspondent writes to the *Higo News* from Osaka that the recently opened Exhibition is very well worth a visit, the paintings on silk being especially good. He states, also, that there is a fine collection of old armour, lacquer-ware, etc. The writer mentions one incident of his visit to the Exhibition which goes to show that some Japanese have either a very vague idea of time, or a desire to impress foreigners with the immense age of notable relics. There is an old helmet with a long inscription in the Exhibition, and upon asking what the writing was about the enquirer was told it said the article was 9,000 years old. The peach trees at Momoyama are now coming into blossom.

The *Japan Mail* writes as follows about the affairs of China and Corea:—"In our last issue we described the total want of success which had attended the efforts of the Korean Mission to China, and the unwillingness of the foreign merchants of Shanghai to risk any capital in a country where trade is already virtually monopolized by the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company, and where imports are subject to a duty of ten to twenty per cent *ad valorem*. Our latest advices, however, indicate a diminution of this reluctance in view of the fact that the members of the Mission hold out hopes of a considerable reduction of the tariff rates. The Mission is not competent, of course, to promise anything definite. Everything depends on His Excellency Li Hung-chang, who has summoned Herr Möllendorff and his companions to Tientsin, and is now engaged in discussing with them these and cognate questions. It is not by any means probable that the Grand Secretary will be content to modify conditions which confer such a marked advantage on his protégé, the China Merchants' S.N. Company, but unless the members of the Mission have merely been playing the convenient rôle of simulating a complacency which could mean nothing, their attitude would seem to indicate a genuine desire on the part of the Government at Seoul to promote the foreign commerce of Corea. Such, at any rate, is the impression that has been received at Shanghai, and our information is to the effect that Herr Möllendorff confidently expects to achieve in a short time the purpose of his visit to China, and to take back to Corea a couple of million taels as well as a promise that some foreign firms will immediately establish agencies at the open ports."

The *Higo News* says:—"We ventured to surmise some time since that the Chinese would speedily monopolize whatever Korean trade is worth having. Our conjecture is now abundantly corroborated by a correspondent of the *Kobe Shimpō*, who has recently written to that journal from Fusan, where he is residing. He states that there has been a lamentable falling off in the business of the port, the volume of trade—both export and import—having declined about 18,000 yen in a single week. This, however, may be principally owing to so few steamers having arrived there. It is also mentioned that the Chinese are flooding Seoul with goods, principally grey shirtings, and are selling at prices much under those asked by the Japanese. This they are enabled to do because, as the *Shimpō's* informant alleges, the China Merchants' Company are charging very low freights, and he anticipates as a natural sequence a great alteration in the business carried on in Corea by the Japanese. A significant sign of the times is the closing up of several agencies of wealthy Osaka firms."

For a variety of news from the OUTPORTS, JAPAN, etc., see other pages.

Miscellaneous Articles.

THE GOSPEL OF RELAXATION.

THERE is no age without its prophets, and no prophet without his special message or burden. To adopt the phrase of the day, we are continually having new 'gospels' preached to us, and many of these gospels are decidedly conflicting in their tenor. The teachings of Mr. Darwin were contemptuously characterised by Mr. Carlyle as a gospel of dirt. The teachings of Mr. Ruskin may be called a gospel of transcendentalism. The æsthetic craze is claimed by its adherents to be a true gospel of art, and there are teachers in another sphere who proclaim what they are pleased to call a gospel of humanity. Most of the great writers and thinkers of the day may be identified, in this manner, with some special message to their fellows. Thus it may be said that the mission of Charles Dickens was to inspire sympathy among the rich and cultured for their poorer neighbours, and to bring the two classes nearer together than had previously been the case. It was the mission of Thackeray to expose the petty shams and hypocrisies of every day human conduct, and to lash all human foibles with his whip of satire. Wordsworth posed as the arch-interpreter and devotee of Nature, and Mr. Matthew Arnold in our own day professes to have discovered the key to all true progress in culture and lucidity. The older of these writers had undoubted influence over the time in which they lived, and that influence was far more widely spread than that now exercised by Arnold, in that they addressed a wider audience. None however, has proved more potent in this respect than Thomas Carlyle, the exponent, in theory at any rate, of the gospel of work. Had Carlyle been of a more genial and less atrabilious temperament himself, it is safe to say that his influence would have been even greater than it is. His bitterest detractors will not deny him a full meed of praise for the marvellous capacity for work and power of perseverance which he manifested, and there can be no doubt that his example in this respect has been productive of at least as much good as any one publication of his gall-envenomed pen.

While, however, the gospel of work is well adapted for the acceptance of certain temperaments, there is no doubt that the teaching is wholly unnecessary in every case. Mr. Herbert Spencer, during his recent visit to America, preached a very different doctrine; a doctrine which bears the same relation to the gospel of work that the writings of St. Paul bear to the Epistle of St. James. The two are opposite, but not contradictory. "I perceive," said Mr. Spencer in effect, while addressing his American audience, "that in all things ye are too energetic." The feature of Ameri-

can life which seems to have struck him most forcibly while in the United States was the over-hurry, the tendency to drive post-haste through life, to live too rapidly, and to take things too anxiously. As Mr. Spencer put it, "In one respect the Americans have diverged too widely from savages." The savage thinks only of his present necessities; the over-civilised man thinks little or nothing of the present, thereby losing much enjoyment, and is for ever pushing on and preparing for the perhaps very distant future. He allows himself no rest. "In every circle," said the philosopher, "I have met men who had themselves suffered from nervous collapse due to stress of business, or named friends who had either killed themselves by overwork, or had been permanently incapacitated, or had wasted long periods in endeavours to recover health. Immense injury is done by this high-pressure life—the physique is being undermined." It is we suppose a principle of Nature that the more rapidly and incessantly an instrument is used, the faster it will wear out. No doubt it is a nobler thing to wear out than to rust out, and we are sure that Mr. Spencer himself would be the first to acknowledge the fact. Indeed his American friends might with some reason have goodhumouredly retorted, "Physician, heal thyself." But after all, the teachings of Mr. Spencer on this point are as old as the fable of the Hare and the Tortoise, or Eulenspiegel and the Waggoner. "Do you think I can reach such-a-such-a town to-night?" asked the waggoner. "Yes, if you go slowly enough," was the reply, after a careful survey of the waggon. The waggoner thought his interlocutor a fool, and pressed on at full speed; but in the evening, when Eulenspiegel met him again, his waggon had lost a wheel, and he was utterly unable to proceed. "Did I not say you would only reach your destination if you went slowly?" asked the sage, maliciously. It is a curious fact that the great American writer who has lately died was eminently free from the fault with which his countrymen are charged by Herbert Spencer. Ralph Waldo Emerson had none of that high-strung nervous restlessness so characteristic of the great nation of the West. The precious and most rare gift of patience and imperturbability he possessed to a most remarkable degree, and one of the most interesting points brought out by Mr. Conway in his recent 'Life' was his utter freedom from all sense of harassment and fluster. We have spoken of this as a great gift, and, as it is a matter of temperament, the description is no doubt just. But it is, after all, a gift or a quality that can be cultivated. If it be true that those who make the most haste realise the least speed, it is equally true that one of the best ways to do a thing well is to do it deliberately, easily, and even, perhaps, slowly. And there is much in what Herbert Spencer

says of that loss of present enjoyment which is involved in the constant striving after future objects. The process itself defeats its own ends, in that it renders the subject incapable of enjoying the fruition of his labours when attained. Intemperance in work is like intemperance in other things, and cannot but result disastrously. In short, to quote the philosopher once more, "we have had somewhat too much of the gospel of work. It is time to preach the gospel of relaxation." And there is no reason why the practice of it should be difficult. The very features of nineteenth-century life which are pointed at as evidences of the restless spirit of the age, conduce ultimately to repose. The facilities afforded for education are infinitely greater now than they were a hundred years ago. The latest Greek or Latin primer is an easier book to master than its predecessors of the last century, and the pupil attains a greater degree of proficiency with a very much smaller expenditure of brain-power. Every assistance is given to the learner, whose study is, so to speak, almost done for him. The avoidance of delay by means of steam-communication removes another grievous tax on patience which in the days of stage-coaches fell to the lot of every traveller. The mere fact that a man is now able, with little or no personal exertion, to accomplish a greater distance in twelve hours than he was formerly able to accomplish in three days, and that with no small measure of absolute comfort and enjoyment, should certainly conduce to a feeling of restfulness rather than to one of trepidation and excitement. That anxieties may be relieved and intelligence conveyed in a few minutes by means of the electric telegraph where formerly days and perhaps weeks of harrowing suspense would have had to be endured, should surely have a tranquillising rather than an irritating tendency. That there is a disposition, not only in America, but among all Anglo-Saxon and Celtic races, to live and think at too high pressure, is incontrovertible; but we look upon it simply as a bad habit that has been contracted and may be overcome, rather than as the legitimate result of the general tendencies and influences of society.

CHINESE AGNOSTICISM.

EVERY true Confucianist is an Agnostic. His positive creed is very limited; his negative one boundless. He believes only in the seen; the unseen he regards as unknown and unknowable. There may be a god or gods; the soul may be immortal; there may be a heaven and a hell as the creeds assert; but we have and can have no knowledge of these things. They are not cognizable by the senses, and thought regarding them is empty speculation, a mere beating of the air. What have Lao-tsz, Buddha, and the whole army of

dreamers been able to tell us regarding the invisible and future? A wise man will not waste his time or weary his brain in such vain research. He will be content with the present, and will calmly await the light or darkness of the future. Is there such a future? The discharge of present duty is the best preparation for it. The gods, if such there be, are best honoured by honouring our parents, respecting our superiors, and acting honestly towards all men. A virtuous life is the surest passport to Heaven and the best security against Hell. In thus thinking and acting the Confucianist is closely treading in the footsteps of his Master. When asked how we should serve the spirits, Confucius replied, "Unable to serve men, how can we serve spirits?"—Confucius your thoughts to human duty. To serve men well is the best way to serve the gods. To the question which immediately followed, regarding death, his answer was, "Not knowing life, how can we know death?" Attend to the present; why trouble yourself with insoluble riddles about the future? Life and death are one. Live well and you will die well. It is further recorded of the great Sage that he avoided speaking of spirits and of the marvellous. On which, admiring commentators remark that the Master discoursed of the ordinary, not the extraordinary, of men, not of gods. When sick and urged to pray, he asked, "Is it permissible to do so?" The disciple gave a quotation showing that it was. Confucius evasively replied, "I have prayed long,"—meaning, say the commentators, that his blameless life was a long prayer. These examples sufficiently show the spirit of Confucius. It is clear that he was a thorough-going Agnostic, and is fully entitled to the niche accorded him in the Pantheon of modern Positivists. He did not deny the existence of gods and spirits, nor the possibility of a future life. He simply regarded such subjects as beyond human knowledge, and refused to discuss them. He was sure of his five senses, and declined to move a step further.

As an Agnostic the Confucianist is tolerant of other creeds. The philosophic mysticism of Lao-tsz and the magnificent dreaming of Buddha are not repugnant to him. They are the fantasies of great minds, and interesting, if only to show the variety of such speculations and the supreme wisdom of the Sage who knew their emptiness. He goes even further, and will admit that for the ignorant multitude, and especially for women, an apparatus of gods and demons is necessary. The weak need the stimulus of future rewards, and the vicious have to be restrained by the fear of hell. He does not care, therefore, to proclaim his scepticism, still less to actively propagate it. His creed is only for the wise; the masses are better as they are. He will subscribe to the temples and take part in

idolatrous ceremonies. Charms hang from the lintel of his door, and the Lares and Penates have their appropriate places in his home. When death draws near he will have himself arrayed in his best robes to meet the dread Judge of the Infernal, and expects masses to be said for the repose of his soul. But he will tell you that he does these things out of deference to custom, and out of regard for the female members of his family. Why should he not? He is an Agnostic, not an infidel. Did not the Master even do the same? Is it not recorded that "He sacrificed to the spirits as if they were present"? To the common people Confucian Agnosticism has never been very satisfactory. They have sought in other systems the light and comfort which Confucianism does not give. There are few countries in which more superstitions are practised than in China. But the Agnostic philosophy has not been without its influence on the masses. There is but little religious fervour, and scarcely any deep faith. The people will ridicule their own gods, laugh at their own worship, and freely criticize all the creeds. Speak to any Chinese, no matter what his rank, about the future life, and his reply is almost certain to be, "Who knows anything about it?" and is likely enough to add, "Eating and drinking are realities," implying that all else is doubtful. Refer to the subject of future rewards and punishments, and his sarcastic remark will probably be "I have seen the living suffer, but never seen the dead in cages." The present is certain; the future, is all unknown. He, therefore, keeps a sharp eye to the present chance. It must be now or never; there may be no tomorrow. Intense worldliness and general animalism are the natural results. The conclusion of the whole matter shows how far superior, morally, the original and orthodox systems of Buddhism and Taoism are to the Agnostic attitude. We do not speak of the superstitions which have grown up around either. Those are and must be essentially degrading. But the ethics of both, as promulgated by Lao-tsz and Sakyamouni, are at least calculated to raise the mind of the devotee above the level of unredeemed utilitarianism, and we believe that the bigoted though conscientious Buddhist is a more promising subject for missionary effort than one who avows the colder Gallicism of Confucius.

THE LANGUAGES OF PEKING.

THE speech of Peking is smooth and agreeable to the ear. It has been subjected to the refining influence resulting from the meeting together of dialects from every quarter of the empire. The isolated roughnesses of each are rubbed off by contact and the type produced is that of an easy and pleasing vernacular adapted for intercourse with persons of all sorts. These

persons employ on their arrival every variety of brogue, but for the sake of general intelligibility all peculiarly local features are unconsciously dropped as useless. As a pebble when broken off a mountain cliff is rough, and bounded by sharp angles and sides, but after being carried by the rushing water down the slope of the mountain to the plain has become to some extent round and smooth; so it is, with localisms of language and of pronunciation. Peking, as the residence of a multitude of official people, and the centre of the refining influences of the Court has come to have the best dialect in China. There is however in the Peking dialect an abundance of slang, which has sprung up in the promiscuous freedom of markets, fairs and tea-shops. Cart-drivers, policemen, greengrocers, and general hucksters, tax collectors, door-keepers, domestic servants, soldiers, and a host of others have all had a share in making slang, and are perpetually using it. Only a very few Manchu official terms have been introduced into the Peking dialect. They are such as *pa-tu-lu*, "a brave man," and *pi-tieh-shi*, "a writer." The one is an honour bestowed, the other a scribe with certain duties. Although so large a number of Manchus reside in Peking the language they speak is Chinese, and if proclamations are issued in the Manchu language, they are also issued in Chinese. In the families Chinese is spoken. In schools the two languages are taught together, but Chinese studies absorb the most time. A certain proportion of officers must know sufficient Manchu to employ it both in conversation and in translating documents. The number of those persons met with in the Peking streets who can speak Manchu fluently is extremely few. No Manchu boys when playing together ever utter a word of Manchu.

The languages of Corea, Mongolia, and Tibet are spoken to some extent in Peking. The Mongol lamaseries in the city are five. Of these, the largest, Yung-ho Kung, is very near the Confucian Temple. More than 1,200 Mongols reside here. They are either pupils, teachers, or ordinary lamas, and are divided into four faculties,—metaphysics, medicine, astronomy, and charms. Here, and in the other four lamaseries, Mongol is spoken, and principally that of the tribes near Peking. While Manchu is taught in schools, Mongol is a living language, shewing no sign in its native land of decay. It there exhibits such vigour that Chinese colonists in some localities speak better Mongol than they do Chinese. In Peking some of the resident lamas speak Chinese with perfect command of accent and idiom, but with these exceptions there remain about two thousand Mongolian speaking Mongols who speak Chinese imperfectly. The Mongol Bannermen, like the Manchu Bannermen, speak Chinese exclusively. There is a small Turkish colony, but the knowledge of Turkish

is lost there. It died out in less than a century after the arrival of the colony in the reign of the Emperor Chien-lung. In this they resemble the Russian Bannermen brought to Peking in the reign of Kang-hsi, who lost the knowledge of their native tongue a short time afterwards. Chinese is the only possible language among the Bannermen, as experience has proved, and this is true among the Manchu garrisons retained in provincial capitals in many parts of the Empire. The efforts made by the Government to maintain a knowledge of Manchu by teaching it are only successful so far as to preserve the power of writing and reading despatches and consulting the almanac. As to Tibetan, there are in Peking a few tens of lamas who speak it and lead a rather sad life, far from their native land, in the society of their Mongol fellow-lamas. The pleasures of monastic companionship may count for something, and the occupation of their thoughts with Buddhist religious ideas may count for a little more; but for all that they feel like strangers in a strange land, and their dreams are of the Kokonor and the vast Koumboun monastery, and of the glories of the Dalai Lama far away in the west. The Koreans have no resident colony in Peking, and their language is spoken there only when they come in trading caravans, or as an embassy, in companies of about two hundred at a time.

There are in Peking several pairs of inscribed stones ordering all travellers on horseback, out of respect to the Emperor, to dismount when passing certain gates. The inscription is engraved in the six principal languages spoken in the Chinese empire. On the front of these stones the order is carved in Manchu, Chinese and Mongol. Behind, it is carved in Tibetan, Calmuck and Turkish. It is very rare thing to meet with a Calmuck-speaking Mongol in Peking, but after the return of the Calmucks from Russian suzerainty to that of the Chinese, which De Quincey has described in such lively colours, naturally the Calmuck dialect of the Mongol would for a time be heard in Peking streets and monasteries. Doubtless the Manchus felt pride in thinking that the nations subject to their sway spoke six languages, and the Imperial complacency was gratified in having this fact made patent to the eye upon these stones. The population of Peking is however not so heterogeneous as these six-language stones would lead any one to suppose. When edicts are posted in two languages it is for form's sake only. In the winter, when many Mongols and Koreans are present, the peculiar sound of these languages is heard for two or three months, after which the sounds disappear. In the Foreign Legations and in the missions, Catholic and Protestant, English, French, German, Russian, Dutch Spanish and Japanese are spoken all the year round; but of course the number of

interlocutors is limited. If these be included there are in all thirteen languages spoken in Peking. But Turkish and Calmuck may be subtracted, leaving eleven as the number of distinct languages to which a Chinese may listen under favourable circumstances if he walks out of an evening to fly his kite, or to take a captive songster for an airing, or goes to take his stand at an archery ground to win a prize for expertness with the bow and arrow.

MR. GLADSTONE'S PROSPECTIVE RETIREMENT.

THE praiseworthy desire to die in harness, characteristic of so many great men, and the no less natural longing to cling to fame or power to the very last, characteristic of so many lesser ones, is not always attended with the results anticipated. Anti-climaxes are always the reverse of effective, and the records of noble lives teem with instances in which the lustre surrounding a great and glorious name has been sadly dimmed by the mere fact of the man outliving or outstaying the powers that have won him renown. Garibaldi lived too long in the public eye after the accomplishment of his great work in Italy, and expressed opinions on political subjects which caused regret to many of his warmest sympathisers. Earl Russell clung to power some years after his own power had reached its zenith. Grisi, after retiring in the height of her matchless fame, prompted by some malignant sprite re-appeared on the stage of Her Majesty's Theatre in her declining years; and the painfulness of the exhibition will never be effaced from the minds of those who were unfortunate enough to witness it. "Of all in the theatre," wrote the *Daily Telegraph* on that occasion, "Madame Grisi must have been the greatest sufferer." The Poet Laureate, we fear, cannot escape being classed with those who have outlived their vigour. The latest productions of his pen are far from worthy of the man who wrote 'In Memoriam' and the 'Idylls of the King.' The bad statesmanship of the Duke of Wellington may be said to have temporarily obscured his brilliant fame as a commander, and Mr. Ruskin might have looked forward to more lasting renown as a man of taste and art had he died before he wrote his extraordinary diatribes on usury. We have even read a pious little book the author of which deplored much that Abraham did not die when the great purpose of his life had been accomplished, instead of marrying Keturah and getting another family.

This will no doubt be looked upon by many as the expression of a very ungrateful and discontented feeling. Surely, they may say, it is better for a great man to outlive his greatness for a few years than that he should be suddenly cut off in the full tide of a useful and honourable career; anything

rather than the loss of such a one while his labours and his genius are of such supreme importance to his age or country. This is true enough, of course. It is better that Abraham should live to suffer an imaginary diminution of prestige by courting Keturah in his old age than that he should die before the birth of Isaac. It is better that the 'Promise of May' should dim the lustre of Tennyson than that the world should have been deprived of 'In Memoriam.' But it is not always that even a great man possesses the great gift of knowing when to retire. It is but natural that he should fight against the decadence he feels creeping over him, and refuse to acknowledge, even to himself, that he has not the grasp and power of thought he possessed ten years before. Whether such a suspicion is forcing itself upon the mind of the foremost man of England at the present juncture perhaps no one is in a position to say with confidence. But while his masterly intellect is still unimpaired, and his influence over his fellow-men stronger, if possible, than ever, it is to be feared that the physical health of Mr. Gladstone will not permit him to continue much longer at the helm of state. Indeed so imminent seems the situation that the London newspapers do not hesitate to refer to it in the plainest words. "It is possible," writes the *Standard*, "that he may not return to England for some weeks to come. Prudent as this extension of his visit to the Riviera may in itself be, it will inspire many of his followers with a keen sense of misgiving. They will be disposed, not unnaturally, to recognise in it an omen of the Prime Minister's impending retirement from public life, and they will be forcibly reminded that the political dispensation under which they are living is at best only transitional. Mr. Gladstone may yet make some more great speeches in the Chamber with which his reputation will always be identified. But the belief is general, and in all probability well founded, that a year hence he will not be in the House of Commons, and that he will not again address himself to any great legislative effort." The brightest sun must set, and the greatest man withdraw from the scene of his more immediate labours. When we say that there is no one at present on the boards of St. Stephen's fitted to take Mr. Gladstone's place, no Elisha yet with shoulders strong enough to wear the mantle of the ascending Elijah, we utter no more than a barren truth. But if the Premier is to retire, let him do so while in the full flush of his great powers, and in the enjoyment of his entire fame. Six years ago, the name of Gladstone was seldom mentioned in London without expressions of the grossest opprobrium. Many of those who formerly had been his warm supporters turned into his bitterest opponents, and Lord Beaconsfield was the idol of the hour. If Mr. Glad-

stone were to fall to-morrow by the bullet of an Irish assassin, his memory would be enshrined in the annals of the British Isles as that of a martyr and a hero, whose crowning glory it was to be out off while at the pinnacle of his great fame, and in his country's cause. If, however, as the *Standard* seems to hint, he is destined rather to finish his career in the Valhalla of the Upper House, it is to be hoped that he will devote the evening of his life to literature. We shall never see, nor should we wish to see, a really great statesman and scholar condescending to the level of the fashionable novelist. The young author of the 'Essay on Church and State' could no more have stooped to write 'Henrietta Temple' than the mature author of 'Javertus Mundi' could have indulged in the janty sarcasms of 'Endymion.' The solid and enduring qualities which have distinguished Mr. Gladstone as a politician since he joined the Liberal ranks will distinguish him as an powerful and weighty writer, and in the literary labours to which it is believed that he will devote the closing years of his life the world may reap rich harvests, even though in doing so it incurs the loss of the greatest statesman of his age.

THE FRENCH-MAIL PAPERS.

THE *Pall Mall Budget* contains a short article on the late Richard Wagner, which, like perhaps the majority of articles that have been or will be written on the great composer, will be more interesting to posterity a hundred years hence than it is to-day. Wagner may be said, indeed, to have anticipated his age. He probably did not expect, and certainly did not gain, universal acceptance during his life-time. The revolution in music which he inaugurated was too sudden, too sweeping, too audacious to carry everything before it. The verdict of the *Pall Mall* no doubt represents the verdict of the musical world at large. "No one ventures to say that there is any living musician who can compare with Wagner in strength and originality of genius. His critics rather insist that, on the principle of *corruptio optimi pessima*, it is just because of the greatness of his powers that Wagner deserves special censure for the use to which he put them. To a certain extent Wagner has himself to blame for the fierceness of the opposition to himself and his ideas. He had the bottomless self-confidence of every great pioneer, but he was more than merely self-confident. He was satirical, pugnacious, aggressive, with a boundless contempt for those who differed from him. . . . His genius was essentially one of those which are sent into the world not to bring peace but a sword." The *Pall Mall* contains also the review of a work which seems likely to have an immense run. It is entitled 'After Death,' and is said to be a most powerful and impressive piece of writing. Altogether the present number of the *Pall Mall* is exceptionally interesting. The *Spectator* has an article which we are glad to see has attracted attention in other quarters. It is called 'A New Etiquette,' and embodies one of those original and valuable suggestions for which the *Spectator* is celebrated. The *Pall Mall*, which heartily approves of the idea, summarises it as follows:—

The *Spectator* has a good suggestion for the protection of the ever-increasing class of brain-workers who can only be saved from

a breakdown by temporary complete rest. It proposes to add to the number of our etiquettes a new etiquette which shall prescribe that men who declare themselves overworked are to be let alone, just as if they were actually ill or had any of the recognized causes of "grief." "Master is quiet till the 10th," as an answer from the servant at the door, is to be as complete an extinguisher upon the importunate visitor as the announcement that master is in bed with rheumatic fever, or Mrs. X., his wife, is to be buried to-morrow—nay, even a more complete one, for it is to exclude both "kind inquiries" and letters of condolence. By this method people who cannot afford or do not wish to go away are to be secured the same immunity from friendly attentions which at present is reserved for a man on board his yacht in the middle of the Atlantic, as long at least as science has not discovered some means by which his friends may bore him even there. There is no objection to such an idea but that it is far too sensible to become a fashion.

There is an excellent practice among the Catholic clergy of going into "retreat," and it would be a boon to many if the same principle could be extended to laymen. The *Spectator* has another very good article upon the coming fusion of the moderate sections of the Evangelical and High Church Parties. The writer says truly enough that there is at present less in common between the Extreme and the Moderate Evangelicals than there is between Moderate Evangelicals and Moderate High Churchmen. "If the Evangelicals as a body take to preaching in the surplice, to having choral services sung by surpliced choirs, and to emphasising the positive rather than the negative side of their faith—the points on which they and the High Churchmen agree, rather than those on which they differ—it will be very difficult to draw a line between them and the High Churchmen who have precisely the same kind of services, and preach sermons not greatly differing from theirs." Apropos of sermons, the following paragraph from *Truth* is worth reprinting:—

A correspondent asks me to take up the subject of bad sermons, and tells me that the reverend gentleman under whom "he sits" requested, with a considerable display of temper, a few Sundays ago, that no member of his congregation would leave before the sermon was finished. When will clergymen learn that so soon as they preach good sermons, they will be able to depend upon their congregation remaining to hear them; but that it is too much to expect humanity to sit still for over an hour listening to the common platitudes which emanate from the majority of our pulpits? Plenty of admirable sermons are published. Why do not reverend gentlemen, therefore, who are unable to write good ones of their own, read from their pulpits those written by other people? They would in this way do themselves less harm and probably their congregations more good.

The *Spectator's* Poetry-column contains an artistic little poem by "A.J.C." headed 'Nepenthe.' Here are two of the verses:—

Still, far behind us, as we cleave
Smooth-flowing Nile, the din of life
And passionate voices of the strife
Are hushed to silence, and we leave
The cares that haunt us, dark regret
For wasted years, and wild unrest,
Yearning for praise or pleasure, blest
With life's last blessing,—to forget.

The *Athenæum* also has some very pathetic little stanzas by Christina Rossetti on the death of a child aged not quite two years. The ideas embodied in the concluding lines are not very original, but they are touchingly expressed:—

The youngest bud of five,
The least lamb of the fold,
Bud not to blossom, yet to thrive,
Away from cold:
Lamb which we shall not see
Leap at its pretty pranks,
Our lamb at rest and full of glee
On heavenly banks.

The most important article in this week's *Athenæum*, however, is that which deals

with Professor Max Müller's book, 'India: What can it Teach Us?' The Professor repudiates as a one-sided and exaggerated view the supposition that all religions arose from fear or terror, and teaches that

Religion is trust, and that trust arose in the beginning from the impressions made on the mind and heart of man by the order and wisdom of nature, and more particularly by those regularly recurring events, the return of the sun, the revival of the moon, the order of the seasons.

The reviewer considers this conception too advanced. "Professor Müller," says the *Saturday*, in writing on the same book, "is devoted to India as a bridegroom is devoted to his bride, or as a mother is devoted to her baby." In his exposition of the teaching of the Vedas, he "occupies a field in the mastery of which he is quite unrivalled. The reader can only appreciate the power and the art of the lecturer if at the end of the concluding lecture he pauses to think how much he has learnt, and yet in how short a space the teaching has been embodied, with what lucidity and pleasantness it has been conveyed, and how just a proportion has been preserved between its parts." A still more interesting review deals with "The Iliad of Homer done into English Prose," by Messrs. Lang, Leaf, and Myers. Upon the whole the critique is laudatory, though of course it contains sufficient criticism to justify its name. We recommend the article, as the article recommends the book, to the notice of those who still keep up their taste for classic reading. We have not nearly exhausted the papers before us, but must conclude. The *Athenæum* has the following items of Literary gossip:—Mr. Colquhoun's 'Across Chryse' will, we learn, be ready for delivery by the publishers, Messrs. Sampson Low & Co., at the end of the present month. A smaller work by the same author, giving an account of the highly interesting Shan country, entitled 'Amongst the Shans,' will be ready a fortnight later, and is to be published by Messrs. Field and Tuer. Mr. Colquhoun visited Siam and the Shan country whilst attached to the mission sent by the Government of India.—Mr. Anstey, the author of 'Vice Versa,' has nearly finished his novel which is to appear in the *Cornhill Magazine* in the summer, when that magazine will, if report speak true, take something like a new departure. Mr. Morley is to take up the editorship of *Macmillan* in May.—Messrs. Field and Tuer announce, under the title of 'English as She is Spoke; or, a Jest in Sober Earnest,' the immediate issue of No. 1 of a new vellum-parchment series of miscellaneous literature. The price of each volume is to be one shilling. We regret to record the death, which occurred recently at Goritz, of Miss Gertrude Grant. She was the author of several novels, among which may be mentioned 'Coming Home to Roost,' 'The Old Cross Quarry,' and 'The Great Gulf Fixed,' all published under the nom de plume of "Gerard Grant"; and of many shorter stories and sketches contributed to magazines.—A new novel by Mrs. Randolph, entitled 'Woodroffe,' will shortly be published by Messrs. Hurst & Blackett. The same firm will also issue during March 'What hast Thou Done?' a novel by Mr. J. Fitzgerald Molloy, author of 'Court Life below Stairs.'—'Daniel Deronda' is being published in French in the *Moniteur Egyptien* at Cairo as a feuilleton.

Outports.

PEKING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
The Anti-opium Memorial is ready, and has been forwarded to London to be presented to the House of Commons through the Anti-opium Society. There are in all 239 signatures of British, American and

German missionaries in China. The roll on which they are written is over twelve feet long. The address, beautifully written, accompanies it. This address is precisely the same as the printed one circulated among the missions. Now is the time to take up the question of a Memorial to the Chinese Government, urging them to adopt a vigorous and sincere and consistent anti-opium policy, with the view of stopping the native growth, which has now reached such dimensions, and rescuing the country from impending ruin. Agitation regarding the prohibition of the native growth is even more important now than that against the Indian drug.

In regard to the prevalence of large wholesale shops for the sale of the crude drug, the results of examination in the Chinese city give the following results. These shops are all of the best description, with glass partitions, and they employ a considerable staff. On their signboard they have the characters "Foreign medicine of all the provinces sold here," and on a smaller tablet they undertake to sell earth from the sixteen provinces. They are called Yang-yao-chü, or tien, or pu. They do not sell any quantity less than one tael's weight. In one of the streets visited, there were twelve years ago only three shops, whereas there are now nine. In another, where there was one shop there are now seven. In the Chinese city at that time there were over 100 shops. Now they complain that they do not make so much profit—whether it be that more shops are opened or the drug is cheaper I cannot say.

Mrs. Young, accompanied by her husband, has left Peking. Mrs. Young goes to Paris by the M.M. mail of 19th April; Baron von Ketteler leaves us for Canton; Dr. Bretschneider and M. Piry of the Customs have also gone—they will leave Shanghai by the M.M. steamer of 5th April. M. Piry has now been in China some thirteen years without being home. Dr. Bretschneider leaves China for good after a long and useful career. He has made himself a good literary name, and stands next to the late Archimandrite Palladius in respect to the extent of his researches. He has however published more than the lamented Archimandrite, whose erudition was extensive but who has left his researches in a somewhat fragmentary condition. His Russian-Chinese Dictionary will, we believe, be published within the next two years, by Mr. Popoff of the Russian Legation here. Although Dr. Bretschneider is leaving China, he does not give up his Chinese studies. Ere long we shall see another volume of his Botanical Sinicon and other botanical works. M. Piry also will shortly publish a *Thesaurus on Christianity*, we believe, of a very complete kind in Chinese, with French and English text.

Herr von Brandt, the German Minister, leaves also on the 19th April by the M.M. steamer. I am glad to learn that his health has so far improved as to allow him to take furlough. I believe he will publish in Europe, immediately upon his arrival, in the German Geographical Society, new and reliable statistics, obtained from official sources, of the population of China. The appearance of these statistics will be looked forward to with the greatest interest. I am not at liberty, in the meantime, to give even a resumé of the figures which will be presented, but I may say that they go to prove that the population of China is in general over-estimated.

TIENTSIN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

M. Bourée and family arrived to-day per *Hae-an*. The Governor of Chékiang and the late Governor of Shantung are also here, both bound for Peking; together with Prince Li of Corea and all the princ-

pal officials of this province. Again the river is lined with sailing-ships and steamers, from the lower end of the C.M.S.N. Co. to the upper end of the French Settlement. Most of the former bring coal from Japan; two steamers, a British and a Russian, are similarly loaded.

Mr. Tong King-sing is expected back to-morrow from Kai-ping. It is to be hoped that we shall have some coals from that place in consequence, for none have come down yet.

Some little gossip has been excited by the fact that the Viceroy, who takes over Li's duties as Superintendent of Trade for the Northern Ports, has pointedly omitted to call upon his distinguished colleague, though they have both been in Tientsin for a couple of weeks. According to etiquette, this was his duty; but a hint has been given that the Viceroy considers himself absolved from it by his high rank. His sojourn at Pao-t'ing Fu seems to have changed him altogether. Perhaps association with the Dai In Kun has given him grand notions; but the fact remains that he is said to assume great airs, and I should not wonder if we were to see Memorials complaining of him ere long.

The Annamese envoys are still here. They had an interview with Li Hung-chang on Saturday, and I hear that they were then requested to remain until the arrival of the French Minister. The latest advices from the Amür are that nothing had been seen of M. Dillon, who no doubt has been delayed en route by the heavy snowfalls that have taken place in Mongolia.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

On the 21st inst., Prince Li of Corea arrived at this place from Pao-t'ing Fu, and had an interview with the Customs Tao-t'ai. To-morrow he will visit their Excellencies Li and Chang. It is rumoured here that the Dai In Kun has actually gone to Peking to petition the Empress for permission to return to Corea. An interview took place on the 20th between Herr von Möllendorff, the two Korean envoys, and Li Hung-chang. Mr. Tong King-sing was also present. It is said that an arrangement has been come to by which Mr. Tong is to work the iron and coal mines at Chü-chiao in Anhui, and Mr. Yang the copper-mines. Many, however, who are very well informed, contradict the report.

Ma Kien-chung appears to have altered his intention with regard to coming to Tientsin to see Li Hung-chang, and will call upon His Excellency in Anhui. The younger brother of Mr. Tong King-sing, who went last autumn to Annam, has arrived here with two Annamese envoys. The principal one is named Fan Chen-shui, the second Yuen Shu. They have not been able to see Li yet on account of the sickness of the former.

To-day at 4 a.m. Mr. Tong King-sing left in a steam-launch for Kai-ping, whence it is said he will return in about six days. Rumour has it that he has postponed his trip to Europe at the request of Li.

H.M.S. *Zephyr* arrived here last night on a flying visit.

News reaches us from Peking that His Imperial Highness the Seventh Prince has placed the opening of the Taz-tang iron and coal mines, and the railroad in connection therewith, in the hands of Shui; and it is further said that Mr. Tong will not participate in this enterprise, being fully and honourably employed elsewhere.

23rd March.

THROUGH SHANSI AND SHENSI.

(NOTES OF A JOURNEY IN NORTH CHINA.)

D.C. 6th (continued).—Soon after resuming our march we passed a fine stone bridge, spanning the Fén River. It has six fine large arches, and four small ones at the western end. On

the opposite side is a valley, with a few hamlets and villages. The water here is more rapid, flowing swiftly over a rocky bottom, and sweeping in close to the left or eastern bank; it is muddy, and rich as oil. The road leads close at the foot of the rocky bluff, east, between the mountains and the river; it is strewn about with rocks and boulders fallen from above, and anything but pleasant for passing carts and other traffic. The hill slopes, across the river, are honeycombed here and there with cave-dwellings and some of the stone and brick built dwellings are arched over, as in other parts of this province. We passed a coal mine, close to the roadside, with piles of good looking coal stacked up ready to be carried away; and lots of carts and pack mules were loading to carry it to market. At noon we passed through a walled town called Tseng Chou Chen, the name appearing in writing over the gate-way. We met lots of pack mules, with H.E. the Assistant Resident at Lhasa, in Thibet, riding in a mule-litter, with an old lady, and lots of baggage bringing up the rear. We halted at our prepared quarters in the eastern suburb of Ling-shih Hsien, having done another 25 li of our journey, being the fifth stage officially.

Official ways are intricate to an extent beyond comprehension. Last night a military red-button official, with a suite of over a dozen persons, called on the Yaménites to furnish him with four carts and provisions. The latter came, but bad and insufficient; and the former were not forthcoming, although at repeated applications were always promised immediately. At last the good official got out of patience. Being on duty and wishing to accomplish his journey without delay, he sent for the sixth time to the yamén, for his carts. At last a couple of dilapidated, or rather worn-out, carts were pushed into the yard by a few men. But this was not what the official wanted; he wanted four good carts, with at least a couple of mules to draw each of them. The miserable yaménites then promised to pay the same carters to go another journey. The carters agreed to go, but demanded their money at once, at the usual rate, that is, 1,580 cash for each cart. The yaménites, however, would only give them 500 cash each—just a third of the usual rate. The official then again sent to the yamén, and demanded the carts, or full amount of money at once. The orderly, charged to go to the yamén so many times without success, was enraged as well as tired, and did not fail in his mission this time. I heard a scuffle in the yard, went out, saw a miserable wretch being advanced horizontally, and unceremoniously having his hair combed, his clothes dusted, and other little attentions paid him by the military officer's suite. The full amount of money was soon found, in order to release the skunk who had had the temerity to defy the Governor's orders by cheating passing officials and oppressing the carters. Perhaps he will do better next time.

Dec. 7th.—Ling-shih Hsien is a small city with dilapidated or rather crumbling mud walls, and three gates only, each barely the size of a private cart-house door. Few carts are used in this mountainous district. The city derives its name from an immense aerolite, about a ton in weight, which has the appearance of almost pure iron, and is in shape somewhat like Buddha's throne. It stands under a pavilion erected especially for it, with a commemorative tablet over it, on which are written the two characters "Ling-shih," or Holy Stone—I should say, rather, spiritual stone. I could not get any one to tell me anything about the stone, and it was too late to hunt for information in the small temple erected over the pavilion. The temple is dedicated to the Taoist Patriarch Lü Tsu, and is situated just in the Northern suburb; it may possibly contain a stone tablet

recording the arrival of the celestial stone to these parts. I sent to the magistrate to inquire about it, and sought to buy a copy of the archives of the city, but failed. His Honour the newly appointed Prefect of Ping-yang Fu called, and I received him, we being old friends. Tso is going to take up his post at once, and we are thus to travel together some few days more. Tso's accommodation is not much better than mine.

We left the city soon after 6 o'clock this morning, descending gradually down the valley in the dark. We soon turned up a valley on the left, then crossed the small stream flowing down its centre, and shortly after ascended a stiff incline, zig-zagging on a rocky road. We saw some coal cropping out on the left, across a narrow valley. We passed some caves, then a village of them, some of the houses being protected from evil by a tiger's head painted over the door. I have noticed the same thing in various mountainous districts. There are about fifty families living in the village at the top of the pass, which is called Han-hou Lin. After leaving the village we met long strings of donkeys, carrying heavy loads of flour. Most of the donkeys are no bigger than those seen about Tientsin, yet they carry loads of about 200 lbs. of flour. Some of the drivers are exceedingly cruel to their useful little animals. We crossed a small valley in which is a temple of Kuan Ti with two immense iron claymores at the door. The weather is delightful. Furs are unnecessary; mine are an actual burden.

A large, covered cart, with a fine young lady inside, and a fine young man outside, has kept pretty close to us all day. The young lady, though married, is more like a fat, over-grown baby than a married woman. Her tenderly polished, youthful countenance, looks as if it was in danger of being roughened by some cold morning wind. The road was very rough, and riding in a big cart amongst a lot of baggage was not what one might call a pleasant way of spending a honeymoon. So the young lady probably thought, for she called out that she was uncomfortable, and popped out a pair of the neatest little feet one may ever hope to see. There they were, nicely bound in red silk bandages, fastened with well chased silver buckles, and enclosed in the nicest imaginable red-satin shoes, with little tassels, and jingling bells sewn on here and there. She wore a pair of broad, red trousers and a shining green jacket of some rare material; and her fine head of hair was adorned with a couple of artificial butterflies, mounted on wire springs, which allowed them to swing about amongst the flowers. Two chased hairpins kept her hair tidy, and a single ring adored her perfect hands. It is a pity she is so fat for her age; the young man is rather lean, so that may counter-balance the other extreme in the lady.

Tobacco appears to be the principal cargo carried by carts here; whilst mules and donkeys carry flour, wheat and dates. All kinds of grain, I am told, grow about here, but the principal crops are of millet, or yellow rice. Cakes of various kinds are always ready to appease the hunger of the traveller at the villages, and fruit, such as small persimmons, and coarse pears, shaped like turnips, are generally obtainable also; the latter, being very juicy, may slake the thirst, although they have not a good flavour.

In the afternoon we halted in the city of Hoo-chou. The quarters prepared for us, though old, were large and convenient, and the rations for men and horses were at hand. Unfortunately the dinner intended for me was not properly looked after, and was devoured by the dogs at hand. The yamenite prayed my man not to mention the little difficulty, and went off to refill the empty dishes with anything good that he could get. Coal is sold here at one-and-a-half

cash a catty. It is mined in the mountains, some 55 li east of this, at a place called To-kou. The Fèn river flows by the west of the city, and the hills behind that are not far off. I noticed, just before entering the city, an iron ox, crouching, and looking steadfastly at the river, as if to entreat it not to venture in his direction. The ox is often used in China as a protection against inundations, but the rhinoceros, or Si-niu, is much oftener met with in use for the same purpose.

The distance to-day is called a hundred li, but I make it altogether only 64. I may be mistaken, but I do not think so. I reckon 8 li an hour on the bad road in the ravines, and 10 li on the good parts. At any rate I am pretty tired, having walked more than half of the distance—all the worse parts—just to save the animals a little.

TONQUIN.

The *Parseval* left this on the 11th for Hon-gay; on the 12th possession was taken of it as also of the surrounding district, and the French flag hoisted, with the usual ceremony.

At Hon-gay there are some coal mines, for which a concession was asked some time since, and it having been learned that the Annamese government evinced a desire to grant these mines to a Chinese Company, it was decided to act with some vigor.

On the 14th the *Hamelin* went to relieve the *Parseval*, which returned here, and left again this morning for Hué, to place herself at the disposal of Mr. Reinhart, the Chargé d'Affaires, as he requires protection. On the other hand the Governor of Nam-Dinh having assumed a threatening attitude and having commenced staking the river (à la Peiho forte) it was decided that the citadel should be occupied. Consequently the *Pluvier* left Hanoi to join the *Surprise* and *Faifare*, which were already in the environs of Nam-Dinh, and it is probable that before the expiration of two days the place will have been taken. It would already have been done, had not the low tides interfered with the movements of the vessels. Yesterday the *City of Whampoa* left this with 100 men for Hanoi, to replace those who had left for Nam-Dinh.

We expect the transport *Drac* from Saigon in two or three days, with supplies, and another gunboat, the *Javeline*, in tow. It is believed she will also have on board two Companies of Marine infantry and artillery.—*China Mail*.

Haiphong, 21st March.

FOOCHOW.

We learn from Pagoda Anchorage that on the 23rd March, whilst the China Merchants' vessel the *Haeshin* was mooring, one of the launches chartered by the Chinese was observed, by evident mismanagement, to be running directly into the former vessel, which was in such a position as to prevent her avoiding a collision. Sixteen of the native passengers, evidently thinking that a collision was inevitable, jumped overboard, but were eventually rescued, whilst the launch managed somehow to get clear.

At a public meeting held in the vestry of the Seaman's Church Pagoda Anchorage, on the 26th March, it was proposed by Mr. C. H. Brenitt Taylor, seconded by Dr. Underwood, and carried—

That a circular be issued informing the public of a proposal to use the present Church building as a secular native hospital, and convening a meeting to fully discuss the matter.

Mr. C. H. BRENNITT TAYLOR was elected Churchwarden, and Captain SAUNDERS was re-elected subject to his being willing to undertake the duties.

In a cricket match between the Chaaees and the World, played on the 22nd march, the latter secured a victory by 167 runs to 59.—*Foochow Herald*.

NAGASAKI.

Mr. ex-Governor Utsumi took passage to Shimonoseki in the *Genki Maru* last evening (23rd.) His departure being unregretted, we have no intention of perjuring ourselves by saying that he has our customary well-wishes for his future prosperity etc., etc.; and as we cannot record anything to his credit, it is perhaps as well to confine ourselves to mentioning the simple fact of his official connection with Nagasaki having ceased: for which the foreign and native population have good cause to be deeply thankful. It is not at all likely that he will figure as a Government official again, but should any of the other open ports ever have the misfortune to be placed under his jurisdiction, they can most certainly rely upon our sincere sympathy and condolence.—*R. Sun*.

HIOGO.

Fifty yen is the amount of the fine inflicted upon each of the speculators captured on the Osaka Exchanges the other day, and only as the penalty is paid are the offenders released from the custody. One man, we have been told, obstinately refuses to pay, alleging that he was only a chance visitor, had never been in the Exchange before, and never did any business there either directly or indirectly. Under these circumstances he announces that he will rot in gaol in preference to paying an unjust fine. Rumour among the Japanese says that the anxiety of the officials to capture the speculators, arose entirely from a desire to raise some money by fines to assist in paying for the new central police station.—*Hio-go News*.

YOKOHAMA.

About a quarter to 3 o'clock on the 13th March, the settlement was startled by the ringing of the fire bells, it being quickly discovered that a two storied stone house on lot No. 52 occupied by Mr. E. Jacot was the situation. A policeman on duty in Main-street saw smoking issuing from the top of windows and gave the alarm, quickly bringing out the neighbours, who by knocking at the doors and making other noises, at last managed to arouse the only inmate of the premises, Mr. Jacot. This gentleman had a narrow escape. On awakening he found his room full of smoke which nearly suffocated him, but retaining his presence of mind he managed to reach the window from which he got on to the roof of verandah and then jumped to the ground, receiving happily only a few slight burns. A survey of the of the premises held the next day, by experts and representatives of the insurance companies concerned, leaves no doubt that the fire was the work of an incendiary. A hole was discovered in the roof of the brick vault which contained the valuable stock of jewellery and books, and on the door of the vault being removed it was found that several watches and other articles had been stolen. A quantity of straw was also found inside the vault and on the office floor. During the early part of the evening Mr. Jacot was absent, so the probability is that this was the time the thief did his work at the vault, setting fire to the premises after Mr. Jacot had retired to rest. The contents of the vault, are insured in the Hongkong and Queen Insurance Companies, the furniture in the Commercial Union, and the building in the Sun Fire Office.

At an early hour on the morning of the 15th March. Mr. Jacot took a boat and went down the bay, ostensibly for Tomioka, but he did not land at that place; where he went to was not known. Mr. Jacot had not been well for some time past, and being a rather nervous and excitable man it is presumed that the fire, the thefts subsequently discovered, and the loss the

latter may entail upon him had temporarily unsettled his mind. The police authorities received a telegram late on the night of the 16th from Yokosuka, stating that a foreigner stayed at a village called Noshima on Thursday evening, leaving the following morning for Taubokawa; at which latter place he shot himself. The body had not then been identified, but as Mr. Jacot was known to have a revolver in his possession, it was feared that his late troubles had been too much for him, and that in a fit of temporary derangement of mind he had destroyed himself. The body was subsequently identified as that of Mr. Jacot.

Shortly before 4 o'clock on the morning of the 15th March the settlement was again, for the third time within a week, startled by the ringing of the fire bells; a most unwelcome sound for the members of the various fire brigades, who were again called on to resume their laborious night duties; they, however, again turned out with their usual promptitude and hastened to the scene of the conflagration, which proved to be a tile and plaster godown on lot No. 255, containing a quantity of coal and timber, the property of Mr. P. Bohm. The origin of the fire is, as usual, unknown.

The building is owned by the China and Japan Trading Co., who have a valuable lot of goods stored on the same compound. The Hongkong Fire Office is again the unlucky company holding the risk on the contents of the godown, which, in addition to the coal and timber, contained cement, paint and paint-oil, rope, whisky, vinegar, &c., the amount being, we are informed, \$25,000; there will be, however, a considerable amount of salvage. The building is insured in the Lubeck Insurance Company for \$1,500.

We have to announce the sudden death of Mr. Peter Clausen, one of the oldest residents in Yokohama. Early on the morning of the 18th he was, apparently, in his usual health, and had just given his customary orders to his servants, when, returning to his bedroom he expired.

The cause of his death was the bursting of one of the blood-vessels of the heart.—*Gazette.*

Peking Gazettes.

ABSTRACT OF PEKING GAZETTES.

January 7th (K.S. VIII, XI, 29).—(Abstract of Memorials.) Ts'an Yu-ying reports that his nephew married the niece of Liu Ping-ch'uan, an Intendant residing at his home in Yunnan.—Rescript: He need not withdraw.

The same officer reports the day on which the official detached to conduct to the Board P'an Ying-chang, prefect of Yung-chang, who has returned to Yunnan, started for the City.—Rescript: Noted.

(1) Liu-shu and P'an Tau-yin report the deposition of the Secretary, Sun Chia-mu (see *Gazette* of 6th December 1882), who was ordered to resign his post and await examination respecting the Yunnan accounts case. He stated that in April 1882 Lung Chi-tung, a secretary of the same department of the Board of Revenue, mentioned that the Yunnan accounts would soon arrive, and that he had been asked to manage the payment of the public fees which since the Rebellion had replaced the ration allowance of the department. Sun Chia-mu ordered the clerks to carefully audit the accounts, and told them that the public fees would be settled by a man from the provinces. He requested that Lung might be summoned to tell what he knew about the matter. The Memorialists, considering that it was necessary to ascertain clearly who received this money, and how it was divided among the officials of the department, wrote to the Board to summon Lung Chi-tung, who, however, denied having engaged Sun Chia-mu to manage

this case. They accordingly request that he be ordered to resign his post and be confronted with Sun Chia-mu, whose temporary dismissal for convenience of trial is also requested. (See *Gazette* of 26th December, 1882).

(2) Ho Ching and Chang Chao-tung request that Ch'ieh Lien-ch'eng, a Captain, may be dismissed and deprived of his feather and patent of rank. He is proved to have been the sworn brother of Chuang Yu, who got together a band of rebels and made a disturbance in the Chia-i district of T'aiwan Fu. Ch'ieh Lien-ch'eng, being suspected of complicity in the outbreak, and of knowing Chuang Yu's whereabouts, was summoned before the Magistrate; but, relying on his rank, he refused to answer the questions put to him. He claims to have received the brevet rank of First Captain in return for his subscription to the Fukien fund, but no record of this reward exists.—Rescript: Be it as is requested. Let the Board concerned take note.

(3) Ming-an reports the despatch of a further supply of ginseng for His Majesty. The Memorialist forwarded supplies of ginseng on 26th October and 21st November, 1882, and the officers sent by him have now succeeded in obtaining 4 large, 12 medium, and 12 small sprigs of ginseng, which have been packed in two boxes and entrusted to a *Yün Ch'i Yu* to convey to the City. The cost of procuring these sprigs was Tls. 1,189, which has been defrayed out of the duty on cultivated ginseng.—Rescript: Noted.

(4) Ting Pao-ch'en, in a Postscript Memorial, reports the payment into the provincial treasury of Tls. 2,479, being the amount of the ginseng purchase-money, due yearly from the K'uei Customs of Ssu-ch'uan, collected during the year 1878. January 8th (K.S. VIII, XI, 30).—(1) A Decree, in answer to a Memorial from Lin Chao-yuan, degrading or dismissing unworthy officials in Kueichou.

(2) Liu Yuo-shu (who was *chuang yüan* in 1871, is appointed Junior Secretary of the Supervisorate of Instruction.

(3) Postscript Memorial from Li Hon-nien, Governor of Honan, reporting that the Literary Chancery of that province has submitted proofs that not one of his six secretaries is either a native of Honan, or of a district within 500 li of its borders, or a fellow-provincial of the Chancellor's.—Rescript: Noted.

(4) Ch'ung-ch'i, Military Governor of Moukden, and Pao-sen, Vice-Resident of the Board of Punishments, report the trial of two men charged with felling timber for firewood within the boundaries of the Imperial Mausolea. Both the criminals are Banner-men, and this is their first theft of Imperial wood. The facts of the case are clearly proved: both men are dismissed from their banners; the principal offender is sentenced to death, his accomplice to transportation for life to a near frontier province.

(5) Chang Chih-tung, in a Postscript Memorial, forwards the application of the Treasurer for the bestowal of an honorary portal on the mother of a titular Major, belonging to the district of P'ing-yao, who has subscribed Tls. 3,000 towards the support of the students of the Provincial College. This lady has ever joyfully contributed to all schemes of charity, such as the distribution of wadded garments, or the repair of the public schools.—Granted by Rescript.

(6) Chang Chih-tung requests that the superintendence of the Customs of the city of Kuei-hua may be again entrusted to A-ko-ta-ch'uan, Intendant of the Kuei-sui Circuit, who has, for more than six years, undertaken this duty in addition to his own, and performed it with diligence and correctness.—Granted by Rescript.

January 9th (K.S. VIII, XII, 1).—A Decree, in answer to a Memorial from the Board of Ceremonies upon the ceremonial

to be observed on the approaching New Year's Day (8th Feb.) Upon this subject We have been honoured with the benignant mandate of the Empress Mother in the following terms:—On the first day of the 9th year Kuang Hsu the enthronement in the Tz'ü Ning Kung and the state banquet are to be dispensed with. The insignia are not to be arrayed. The musicians are to assemble but not to perform. The Emperor will perform the obeisances in the Yang Hsin Pavilion. The princes, nobles, and ministers above the second rank, will perform their obeisances outside the gate of the Tz'ü Ning Kung. The officials below the third rank will do the same outside the great gateway of the Palace (Wu Mên.) Obeisances on the part of the ladies of the Court, Princesses Imperial or Consort, and ladies of rank, are to be dispensed with. The enthronement of the Emperor to receive congratulations will be dispensed with. The stations at which the princes, nobles, and officials will perform their obeisances, are to be taken up in conformity with the proposals of the Board. For the rest, be it as is proposed. (This Decree has reference to the mourning still continued for the late Empress Dowager.)

(2) Jen Tao-jung reports the closing of the breach in the Yellow River embankments at T'ao Yüan on 21st December. The Memorialist received the Imperial Decree in reply to his first Memorial on this subject on the 16th December. Finding that the rush of water through the breach had been somewhat abated by the dam formed, he urged his subordinates to push on the work ere the frost should come upon them; he also called on the people by proclamation to bring earth and other materials. Several thousands responded to his appeal, and the work was carried on day and night. In spite of a violent gale on the 10th and a snowstorm on the 11th, some progress was made. Observing that the waters were returning to their old course, and that the new dykes on either side of the breach were firm and solid, the Governor, as the "heavy snow" term was already past, gave orders to throw a dyke only a *chang* or more above the river level across the gap, as an effectual means of saving labour. On the 13th and 14th, the river rose over two feet, and the face of the dykes was washed away. On the 15th and 16th, a violent gale, accompanied by heavy snow, rendered the work still more arduous; but no delay took place. On the 17th, the two new dykes had almost met, and, favoured by fine weather, the work was pushed on with redoubled vigour. About 2 a.m. on the 19th, a roar as of thunder was suddenly heard, and, in a moment, a mountain of ice descended on the works. The waters rose 12 feet, and the ice-blocks scraped away the face of the dykes. By the superhuman exertions of the officers and men engaged in the work, every injury was immediately repaired; and, on the 21st at noon, the breach was stopped. The subsidiary dykes were strengthened, and piles were firmly rivetted on the face of the embankments. The Governor remarks on the speed with which this enormous breach was closed, in spite of the inclemency of the season, and praises the officers engaged as not inferior in bravery to those who distinguished themselves in battle. A long list of recommendations follows. (See Decree of 27th Dec., 1882.)

(3) In a Postscript Memorial, Jen Tao-jung reports the decease of Ting Ta-ts'ai, Commander-in-chief in Shantung. The late officer's career was a distinguished one; he attained his present rank by his services in the Rebellion. Chou Häng-ch'i, while Governor of Shantung, applied for his services, and he proved most successful in training the troops. He superintended the repair of the dykes at several places in Chi-tung—a work of great danger. During the last summer, he assisted in making the lock at Lâ-k'ou; and, when

the embankments burst at T'ao Yüan, he distributed relief to the afflicted districts. Subsequently, his force was engaged in the repair of the breach at T'ao Yüan; and the General's unremitting exertions and exposure to cold and wet brought on an illness, of which he died on 11th December. The Governor's request that posthumous honours, such as are accorded to Commanders-in-Chief who die of illness caused by their exertions, may be bestowed on Ting Ta-ts'ai, is granted by Rescript.

January 10th (K.S. VIII, VII, 2).—(1) A Decree, cancelling the recommendation of Kao Fêng-yü, ex-Assistant Police Magistrate of the Central Division of Peking, to a district magistracy. The Censor Fêng Ch'ung-hsiu accuses him of being malicious and cruel; and states that, while a charge against him was still pending, and after he had been removed and degraded, he contrived by unfair means to get the above recommendation in connection with the capture of certain robbers.

(2) A Decree, commanding the heads of the Censorate to investigate the charges of bad reputation and unfitness for his post, brought against Tsai-ts'ai, Police Censor of the Eastern Division, by the Censor Fêng Ch'ung-hsiu.

(3) A Decree, in answer to a Memorial from Fêng Ch'eng-hsiu denouncing a High Officer of the Censorate as mean, base, and unworthy of his post. The Censor states that the Senior Vice-President of the Censorate, Ch'ung-hsiu, is incapable of self-restraint, openly displays favoritism in the transaction of police business, and, finally, is on intimate terms with tradesmen. Kuang-shou and Yen Ching-ming are appointed to investigate these charges.

(4) Chang P'ei-lun requests that his appointment as acting Senior Vice-President of the Censorate may be revoked, on the ground of his youth and inexperience. He has not been in the public service ten years, and has drawn a salary for only six years. His Majesty has honoured him with a post in the Supervisorate of Education and has made him an Imperial Tutor—duties which he fears he cannot perform aright. There are many advisers to be found among the Censors, who, in response to His Majesty's wish, tender their views of the present crisis; the Memorialist has merely followed their example, thus striving to make some slight return for the Imperial bounty: but the position to which he is now to be raised is so lofty that his presumption in accepting it would bring him to ruin. His present post gives him the right of speech; extra duties would lead him to neglect his own office. There is no precedent for the refusal of an acting appointment; but the sudden promotion of an official of the fifth rank to act as Head of the Censorate is also an unheard-of occurrence.—A Decree of the 21st December orders Chang P'ei-lun to obey the Imperial command.

(5) Memorial from Ch'ên Ch'ü-t'ai, Supervising Censor of the Shansi Circuit, praying that Wang Chih-han's appointment as Acting Senior Vice-President of the Censorate may be rescinded. The Censorate is charged with the care of the Law; and the Vice-President must set an example to his subordinates. An improper appointment injures the right of speech, and is a want of respect on the part of the Court. Wang Chih-han is mean and sordid, broken down from the effects of opium-smoking. His Majesty revoked his appointment to a Board after an audience during which he perceived his incapacity. Though the duties of a Vice-President of the Censorate are not so arduous as those of a Vice-President of a Board, a higher reputation is required for the former, and with an unworthy incumbent the whole body of Censors is ashamed to serve. Wang Chih-han is even less fitted for the post than were Ho Shou-tz'ü and Ch'êng Tau-kao, whose dismissal puri-

fied the Censorate and elicited general approval. The many years that he has disgraced the Grand Secretariat are a proof of the Imperial clemency; but for the extra duties now given him he is utterly unable.—A Decree of December 20th orders Wang Chih-han to retire, retaining the button of his rank.

(6) Yü-lu, Governor of Anhwei, asks for permission to be granted for the erection of an honorary portal to the mother of Chu Pao-yuan, an expectant Assistant Magistrate, who for eight-and-twenty years has been a widow, and has devoted herself to the care of her husband's widowed mother and the instruction of her son.—Granted by Rescript.

(7) Chang Chih-tung requests that two district magistrates and two sergeants of garrisons may be deprived of their buttons and given a limited period within which to capture the perpetrators of two daring robberies (one in broad daylight, within the district cities).—Granted by Rescript.

January 11th.—(K.S. VIII, XII, 3).—(1) A decree, in reply to a Memorial from Chang Chih-tung, dismissing from the public service the district magistrates of Yang-ch'êng and Tso-yun. The former is charged with levying an illegal tax on the cultivation of the poppy, and with mutilating a proclamation postponing the collection of the land-tax on waste-lands; the latter is careless in the transaction of business, and excited public hatred by the unfairness with which, while Acting Magistrate of Lin-fen, he conducted an investigation into the collection of the land-tax.

(2) Chang Shu-shêng represents that his health grows daily worse, and prays to be allowed to retire. The Memorialist hoped that, aided by the climate of Pao-ting Fu, which is dry and bracing, he might gradually recover his health and might not be compelled to trouble His Majesty with repeated requests to be allowed to retire. But during the last two months his malady has increased; his stomach is weakened, his appetite continues to decrease, he suffers from constant dysentery, and his digestion is more than ever impeded. Though the weather is not yet very cold, he fears the wind as if it were a tiger; he is racked with a severe cough, and he is afflicted with rheumatism in his loins. His nights are rendered sleepless by fever and dizziness. In the daytime his mind is confused, so that he forgets, almost immediately, the business communicated to him by his subordinates: if he endeavours to consider despatches, he becomes excited and is unable to come to any decision. His physicians unanimously prescribe rest, lest hereafter recovery become impossible. The Memorialist has ever hoped to devote his life to the service of the Sovereign, who has loaded him with benefits; but, remembering that the joy or sorrow of so many thousands depends on his state of health, and that the eyes of all are turned on him, he dare not try to imitate Chi An or Fu Pi, who could govern their provinces from the retirement of a sick-room. It was only by exerting his whole powers to the utmost that the Memorialist could hope to show himself worthy, in the least degree, of the position bestowed on him; now that his strength is daily failing, he has no means left of doing his duty to the State; to continue in his present post would be to injure the country and make the Court repent of its choice of him as Governor-General. The time requires men of talent, and, in spite of sickness, to cling to the government of the foremost province would be to keep back good officers and prove ungrateful for His Majesty's exceeding bounty. Such thoughts as these drive all comfort from his mind. His physicians say that several months' rest is required; and, after much thought, the Memorialist can only pray that his post, as Governor General of the Liang Kuang, and his

acting appointment, as Governor General of Chihli, may both be declared vacant. Should he be restored to life, he will eagerly devote himself to whatever duties may be required of him.—A Rescript grants Chang Shu-shêng three months' leave to recruit his health.

(3) Memorial from Ch'ung-ch'ü, Governor of Moukden. The Superintendent of the Chung-chiang (中江) Customs some time ago reported that, in consequence of the opening of Corea to foreign trade, the duties levied fell short of the statutory amount, and suggested a duty on Corean drugs and dried ginseng (乾棧) to make up the deficiency. Soon after, a complaint from certain Corean traders was forwarded by the Governor of I-ming Fu in Corea to the Commandant of Fêng-huang, to the effect that the Superintendent of Customs had issued a proclamation imposing duty on dried ginseng, drugs, biche-de-mor, paper, and furs, directing the merchants not to secretly bring money across the frontier, and ordering the shopkeepers to pay duty on the goods sold by them. The Commandant ordered the Superintendent to observe the old regulations, by which drugs and ginseng paid no duty, and his request for leave to levy extra duties was refused. A Corean merchant afterwards lodged a complaint at Moukden; and Li Hung-chang, acting Superintendent of Trade for the North Ports, also communicated the action of the Customs Superintendent to the Memorialists. The levy of duties at Chung-chiang is fixed by regulation, and an increase of the amount must not be lightly made. There is still less justification for ordering the traders to pay duty on specie. The Superintendent, though actuated by a desire to obtain the full amount of duty, acted improperly, and it is requested that he be handed over to the Board for the determination of a penalty.—Granted by Rescript.

(4) Chung Ch'ü, in a Postscript Memorial, requests instructions as to the appointment of a new Superintendent of Chung-chiang Customs. Li Hung-chang has forwarded to the Memorialist a copy of the new regulations for the trade by land and sea with Corea. The fifth of these regulations states that a Customs barrier is to be established on the Ya-lung River, at the spot where the Chung-chiang Customs Superintendent now collects duty from the merchants at the periodical markets, and that, after commissioners sent by Li Hung-chang and the King of Corea have surveyed the spot, they will, with the traders, request that a memorial be presented settling the trade there. As the free intercourse between the people on each side of the frontier will necessitate police regulations, it seems to the Memorialist that the administration of this district will fall within the duties of the local authorities. He, therefore, awaits the Imperial instructions before proceeding to choose a new Superintendent.—Rescript: Let the Board of Revenue deliberate and report.

January 12th (K.S. VIII, XII, 4).—(Abstract of Memorials). Tso Tsung-t'ang requests that the winter grain-tribute may as usual be commuted for a money payment.—Rescript: Let the Board of Revenue take note.

(1) Prayers for snow will be held in all the State Temples on January 14th, His Majesty proceeding in person to the Ta Kao Tien.

(3) Tsung-p'ei (宗培) is appointed prefect of Chia-hsing Fu in Chékiang.

(4) A Decree, ordering posthumous honours to be paid to Fu-ming-a, late Governor of Kirin, who fought in Honan, Kiangsu and Anhwei during the Rebellion, and worthily filled the posts of Captain General of a Banner and of Tartar General.

(6) Memorial from Ts'ên Yü-ying and Tu Jui-lien on the abolition of statute labour and of the contribution of horses

for the public service in Yunnan. The Treasurer and the Taotai of the Reorganization Board have brought the following facts to the Memorialists' notice. Before the introduction of statute-labour tax, the underlings and runners used to summon a certain number of men; this service was afterwards commuted for a money-payment, known as "statute-labour money;" the sum required was still later collected along with the land-tax and called "general corvée" money. The underlings were by law required to devote this payment to the hiring of men to undertake the government service. In Yunnan, on account of the twenty years of rebellion and the pestilence that succeeded it, a large proportion of the land was left fallow, the cities were desolate, the tattered garments of the people hardly sufficed to cover them, and they barely supported existence on millet. Piftable indeed was the state of ruin to which the province was reduced. The elders of the people unanimously ascribe the misery of the people to the injury done them by the exaction of horses and statute-labour by the local authorities. In ordinary times, men are pressed to carry the magistrate's chair, to carry banners, gongs, his umbrella, large fans, to act as servants, gatekeepers, jailors, constables, to be sweepers, to pluck up grass, to tend cattle; when the official leaves his post, or a new one arrives, still more men are wanted. Besides, horses are required for the magistrate's followers and messengers; even the runners and cooks all ride. They go so far as to levy a money payment after impressing men and horses, and the men and horses used by a deputy are all paid for by the places *en route*. The officials extort as much as they please, and the unworthy gentry in charge of the labour offices are in league with the clerks and runners and secretly fill their own pockets. The gentry and literati on duty in the yamens contribute nothing; everything contributed is wrung from the poverty-stricken people, who are ground down by repeated exactions beyond all endurance. Such is the unanimous evidence of the people, and their unanimity proves the justice of their complaints. To first levy a money payment and then press men and horses is contrary to His Majesty's desire to succour His people. There is no remedy but the total abolition of these levies, and for the Reorganization Office to devise other means of paying the necessary expenses. It is proposed that hereafter all government service be paid for at the market-price, that local authorities be forbidden to levy men or horses, that the statute-service offices be abolished. Thus the people's resources will be fostered, and population and prosperity return.

The Governor-General, when Governor of Yunnan, was occupied with military matters, and his retirement in mourning prevented his intended reform of the above abuses. Last year Tu Jui-lien proposed to first remove the graver abuses only, but this did not give the desired relief. The Memorialists now find that they must request the total abolition of such service throughout Yunnan.—A Rescript approves the removal of inveterate abuses, but recommends careful consideration of the proposed employment of other funds to pay the necessary expenses of government service.

(6) Postscript Memorial from Chang Shu-shêng. Ju-shan, Salt Comptroller of Ch'ang Lu, reports that of the Tls. 196,010 of interests on capital lent due to the various Board in the City for the year 1881, Tls. 6,723 were remitted by the Board of Revenue; but the balance due could not be paid in full at the end of that year owing to the late date at which the accounts for 1880 were made up. Soon after Tls. 237,828 were collected by the Comptroller, two merchants failing to pay Tls. 51,859 of the amount due from them. At the end of Kuang Hsu VII (January 1882) this

amount was sent to the Board, along with Tls. 8,253 due as ration-allowances, etc., to the Board of Revenue and the Shantung department, and Tls. 30,607 due as pay of the clerks of the Imperial Household and of the lieutenants of the Gendarmerie, as subsidy for the repair of public offices and as contribution for the purchase of ginseng.—Rescript: Noted.

(7) Chang Shu-shêng, in a Postscript Memorial, requests that honorary portals may be granted to three widowed ladies who have for over thirty years lived a life of chastity, waiting on their husbands' parents or acting as teachers to their orphaned children.—Granted by Rescript.

Public Meetings.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

At the Meeting of the Council held in the Board Room, No. 23, Kiangse Road, Shanghai, on Monday, the 19th March, 1883, at 4 o'clock p.m.

Present:—Messrs. A. Myburgh (Chairman), C. J. Holliday, R. Mackenzie, G. J. Morrison, J. Rouston, J. Welch, and the Secretary.

The Minutes of last meeting are read, confirmed, signed by the Chairman, and passed for publication.

Cash Statement for week ended 17th inst. is submitted, and cheques for sundry accounts are signed.

Jinrickshas.—The Superintendent of Police reports that only 1,415 have been passed and licensed for this month, a great many having been rejected as unfit to ply for hire in the Settlements.

Telephone Line to Siccawei.—The following correspondence is ordered to be published:—

Shanghai, 16th March, 1883.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose translation of a letter received from the Magistrate of the Mixed Court referring to the protection, by the Municipal Police, of a new telephone line between this Settlement and Siccawei Observatory.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

FOCKE,

His German Majesty's Consul-General and Senior Consul.

To ALEX. MYBURGH, Esq.,
Chairman, Shanghai Municipal Council.

SIR,—I have received instructions from H.E. the Taotai regarding a new telephone line to be erected by the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company, connecting the Siccawei Observatory with the Settlement, in order to have all meteorological observations at once reported.

The former Taotai Liu Jui-fên has already petitioned the high authorities of this province on this matter and received a favourable reply.

The Chinese Telegraph administration who will have to construct the new line petitioned the Taotai to order the District Magistrate of Shanghai to issue a proclamation commanding all *ti-paos* to watch the line and to request both the Great Northern Telegraph Company and especially the Municipal Council to protect the new line.

I now beg to request you to communicate with the Municipal Council and to request him to have the new telephone line protected by the Municipal Police.

I have, etc., etc.,

CHEN.

To Dr. FOCKE,
Consul-General for Germany, etc., etc.,
Shanghai.

True translation,
K. J. STREICH.

Shanghai, 20th March, 1883.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 16th inst., enclosing translation of a dispatch from the Mixed Court Magistrate referring to the protection by the Municipal Police of a new telephone line

between this Settlement and Siccawei Observatory.

In reply, I beg to say that the Police have instructions to protect all telephone and telegraph poles on roads under Municipal control for the erection of which permits have been granted by the Council.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. MYBURGH,

Chairman.

To Dr. FOCKE,
His German Majesty's Consul-General,
and Senior Consul.

Slaughter House.—Plan of proposed new slaughter house is submitted, which the Surveyor estimates will cost Tls. 7,000 to 8,000 to construct, exclusive of the land required for a site, measuring $3\frac{1}{2}$ *mow*. The Council consider that before taking into consideration the building of a slaughter house in this Settlement, it must first be ascertained whether any land suitable for a site can be got, and it is suggested that if arrangements were made with the French Council for the construction of one in their Concession, and another was built in Hongkew where land for a site could probably be secured on more favourable terms than here, they would be sufficient for the requirements of both Settlements.

Decided to make enquiries whether any land for a site can be got on the Hongkew Creek, near where the present native slaughter houses are situated.

The Meeting then adjourned.

At the Meeting of the Council held in the Board Room, No. 23, Kiangse Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, the 27th March, 1883, at 4 o'clock p.m.

Present:—Messrs. A. Myburgh (Chairman), J. S. Ezekiel, C. J. Holliday, R. Mackenzie, G. J. Morrison, J. Rouston, J. Welch, A. C. Westall, and the Secretary.

The Minutes of last meeting are read, confirmed, signed by the Chairman, and passed for publication.

Cash Statement, for week ended 24th March, is submitted, and cheques for sundry accounts are signed.

Cattle in Native Dairies.—The Inspector reports that on 24th March he found all the cattle healthy and free from disease.

Tientsin Rowdies.—The following letter and enclosure are ordered to be published:—

Shanghai, 21st March, 1883.

SIR,—At the request of the Magistrate of the Mixed Court, I have the honour to hand you herewith translation and two copies of a proclamation regarding Tientsin men and other vagabonds residing in the Settlements, with the request to have the same published in the usual way.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

FOCKE,

His German Majesty's Consul-General,
and Senior Consul.

To A. MYBURGH, Esq.,
Chairman, Shanghai Municipal Council.

Proclamation.

At the instance of His Excellency the Governor of this Province I issue the following proclamation:—

As here in Shanghai foreigners and Chinese live indiscriminately, &c., as it is not difficult at all for the vagabonds to live here secretly therefore the police must be very careful. Of late reckless fellows banded together and engaged themselves in malpractices of every kind, and as some times the one does not wish the other to share in his practices of extorting money, etc., they fight together and are notorious for their practice of extorting money. They carry weapons, and are continually quarrelling and cause more disturbances than I can tell. In the last month of last year they banded together and have acted with such violent fury that they have in fact only stopped short of causing great disturbances. They thoroughly disregard the laws and the better people can only be tranquillized if these vagabonds are arrested and severely punished.

I ordered the Taotai, the Militia, and the District Magistrate of Shanghai to have the ringleaders arrested, minutely examined and severely punished. I further instructed the Taotai to have the foreign Consuls requested to charge some of the foreign Police to have the Settlements carefully watched.

I hope that after the issue of this proclamation you, residents and new arrivals, will do your duties, that you will not band together to engage in malpractices, that you will live quiet and not try to extort money, that you will not carry weapons with you and lurk about in the streets!

In fact you must thoroughly change your old bad habits.

All offenders will be arrested and severely punished. Armed resistance to the Police will be punished by decapitation.

This may serve as a warning. Repentance is of no avail.

Let every one obey.

A special proclamation!

Kuang Si, 9th year, 2nd month, 22nd day.

True translation,

K. S. STREICH.

Decided to comply with this request.

Electric Lighting.—The following letter is ordered to be published:—

Shanghai, 27th March, 1883.

SIR,—I beg to hand you herewith a plan of the Settlements North of the Yang-king-pang, showing the points at which we propose to erect the public lamps on the Bund, the Maloo and Broadway.

In the Maloo and Broadway, where there are no trees to interfere, we propose to use lamp-posts similar to those now on the Bund, but higher and stronger.

On the Bund we propose to hang six of the lamps, where their light is now interfered with by the trees, on a wire-rope, stretched between two posts of the height of the present lamp-posts. The lamps will be hung over the centre of the roadway, so that there will be no interference from the foliage at the sides of the road.

As soon as your Surveyor has approved of this plan, we shall be obliged by your returning it, that we may proceed at once with the erection of the posts.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. W. LITTLE,
Secretary, Shanghai Electric Co.

To R. F. THORBURN, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Decided to refer the plan to the Surveyor for his report, and to ask the Electric Company to send in draft of the agreement which they propose to make with the Council for the lighting of the three thoroughfares above-mentioned.

Nankin Road—Widening.—The following correspondence with Mr. Lester is ordered to be published:—

Shanghai, 6th February, 1883.

SIR,—The Council are desirous of widening and straightening the Nankin road, in the neighbourhood of the old Mixed Court, and I am directed to enquire whether you will surrender for this purpose the strip of your property colored red in the accompanying plan, measuring about 0m. 3f. 4l. 1k., and if so, what rate per *mow* you will charge for the land.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. F. THORBURN,
Secretary.

To H. LESTER, Esq.

Shanghai, 26th March, 1883.

SIR,—I acknowledge your letter No. 33 dated the 6th of February last, requesting to know whether I would surrender a strip of land from off lot No. 1436, so to enable the Nankin road to be straightened and widened. I must apologize for not replying to your letter sooner, but I have been endeavouring to ascertain if it were possible to accede to the Council's desire.

Unfortunately, I find that to surrender the strip of land in question would make one side of the block wider than the other, so that the Chinese houses would have to be constructed, leaving a piece of land at the South-east corner, which could not be utilized, nearly as large as the strip required by the Council.

It would also prevent one row of ten houses being erected in addition to those taken by the Council, thereby causing a loss of rental amounting in all to about Taels five hundred and seventy per annum.

The value of the property is much owing to its prominent projection into the Nankin road, which if removed would depreciate its value.

Altogether the surrender of the strip of land so seriously affects the remainder of the property that at present I do not see how the matter can be arranged.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
H. LESTER.

R. F. THORBURN, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Shanghai, 28th March, 1883.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 26th inst., which has been submitted to the Council, and in reply, I am directed to enquire whether you will surrender any portion of lot 1436 for the purpose of widening the Nankin road, since you cannot let the Council have the whole strip which they are desirous of acquiring.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. F. THORBURN,
Secretary

To H. LESTER, Esq.

Shanghai, 31st March, 1883.

SIR,—In reply to your letter No. 133 dated the 28th inst., I beg to say that whether the whole of the strip or any portion of it is surrendered to the Council, the result is the same as regards my not being able to construct one row of houses, there being only just sufficient room at present to allow me to squeeze them in.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. LESTER.
R. F. THORBURN, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Opening roads by Waterworks' Company.—The following letter are ordered to be published:—

Shanghai, 15th March, 1883.

GENTLEMEN,—Referring to what I had the pleasure of addressing you on 10th February, directing your attention to the state of the roads opened by the Waterworks' Company, and requesting you to have them repaired at once, to which no reply has been received, I am now directed to inform you that unless the roads are thoroughly repaired and put in order without further delay, the Municipal Surveyor will be instructed to have the work done, and to charge the cost to the Waterworks' Company.

Almost daily complaints continue to be made to the Council about the state in which the roads have been left by the Waterworks' Company, and more particularly about the ruts or gutters across some roads, formed by the settling of the earth filled in at those places where hydrants have been recently placed, and which are found very injurious to the springs of carriages.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

R. F. THORBURN,
Secretary.
To Messrs. DRYSDALE, RINGER & Co.,
Secretaries, Shanghai Waterworks' Co.

Shanghai, 27th March, 1883.

DEAR SIR,—We now beg to acknowledge receipt of your favour of 15th inst., calling our attention to the state the roads had been left in by our contractors, and requesting us to have them put in order at once.

In reply, we have to inform you that orders were at once given to this effect and we understand most of the bad places are already repaired. Should there still be any requiring attention, we shall be glad if your Surveyor will point them out to us.

We are, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

DRYSDALE, RINGER & Co.,
Secretaries.

R. F. THORBURN, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Decided to instruct the Surveyor to inspect the roads, and to report to the Works Committee whether they have been repaired to his satisfaction.

Public Mortuary.—Letter from the Health Officer submitted, pointing out the want of a public mortuary, where post-mortem examinations can be conveniently conducted, and suggesting that the Chapel standing in the old Cemetery, Shantung road, is well situated for this purpose, and could be easily converted into a convenient mortuary at a cost of about Tls. 300.

Decided to instruct the Surveyor to see what alterations are required, and to prepare an estimate of the cost for the consideration of the Works Committee.

Volunteers.—The following letter is ordered to be published:—

Shanghai, 22nd March, 1883.

SIR,—I have requested that you will grant leave of absence to Lieutenant Clarke, commanding the Shanghai Light Horse, also to Sergeant Wilson, of No. 3 Company, and grant them a certificate that their names are on the unattached list of the Corps.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

BARNES DALLAS,

Captain, S.V.O.,

Senior Captain in charge S.V.O.

To the CHAIRMAN of the Municipal Council.

Decided to comply with these requests.

Soochow Creek Foreshore.—The Police having reported that a fence has been placed by order Mr. Cory along the foreshore of the Creek between the Kiangs and Honan roads, it is decided to give him notice that this is an encroachment and request him to have it removed at once.

The Meeting then adjourned.

NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders in this company was held on Thursday afternoon at the offices of the company in Hankow Road. Mr. E. H. Lavers, Chairman of the Board of Directors, presided, and there were also present:—Messrs. F. H. Bell, D. Brand, J. A. Hawes, H. R. Hearn, A. G. Wood (Directors), P. McGregor Grant, J. Beattie, E. G. Low, J. Morris, W. Birt, H. Ruttman, E. O. Arbutnot, H. J. Such, E. Cameron, A. Anderson, E. Davis, A. Burman, A. Dent, C. S. Sharp, A. J. H. Carrill, E. J. Hogg, R. Francis, J. G. Purdon, W. G. Bayne, W. H. Short, E. Moses, J. S. Ezekiel, F. A. Burchardi, E. Wheeler, W. White, T. Wood, A. C. Westall, J. H. B. Allen, J. F. Cheetham, P. Maclean, Emil Burmeister, Carl Jantzen, J. Sharp, E. Taumeyer, H. de C. Forbes, J. M. Young, B. H. Burns, P. G. Hübbe, G. A. Lindsay, W. C. Ward, W. Pardon, R. Mackenzie, R. Horne Boyd, W. H. Aretz, J. F. Seaman, A. Ilbert, F. Stokes, R. A. Letchford, J. A. Taylor, P. Arnold, A. J. M. Inverarity, T. Latham (Legal Adviser to the Company), and H. S. Morris (Secretary), representing 802 shares.

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen, the requisite number of shareholders being present and representing more than the necessary number of shares, we will commence the business. Mr. Morris will read the notice,

Mr. H. S. MORRIS, Secretary, accordingly read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said:—The expediency of adopting measures whereby the liability of the Shareholders may be defined and limited, and the Company placed upon a proper legal basis, has engaged the attention of the Directors for the past eight years, and we find a growing feeling in mercantile circles that an essential feature of a public company is limited liability. This is made self-evident by the number of institutions that have altered their constitution in this respect during the last few years. As most Shareholders are aware, we have been doing our utmost to bring about the extension of the Joint Stock Company Acts of England to China, which would have enabled us to register the Company here, but the Foreign Office,

although showing every disposition to meet our views, apparently regard the legal and technical difficulties as insuperable, more particularly as regards the admission of non-British shareholders, and to deprive the Company of its cosmopolitan character would of course be most detrimental to its interests. The Directors have therefore determined, after much careful consideration, to recommend registration in London, where we have a number of shareholders, and where our business has assumed important dimensions. It is not, however, the intention to remove the Head Office from Shanghai, or to divert the control of affairs. The semi-annual-meeting of Shareholders will still be held here, and in fact all the main features of the existing Company will be maintained. Our object is to obtain the advantages of being a limited liability Company, for which purpose we shall have a registered office in London and comply with all the requirements of the Joint Stock Company Acts. In order to attain this it becomes necessary in a legal sense to dissolve the present co-partnership, although there will not be any practical suspension of the business of the Company. I may here mention that our friends at home, apprehending some danger of the title of the Company being appropriated by strangers, have already, with our concurrence, registered the North-China Insurance Company Limited. I now beg to propose the first resolution, namely—

That the Company be wound up and dissolved for the purpose of constituting a Company under the name of the North-China Insurance Company, Limited, which shall be registered in England under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1880 as a Company with liability limited by shares.

Mr. A. G. WOOD—I beg to second the motion.

The CHAIRMAN—Before putting the resolution to the meeting I shall be glad to answer any question you may put with regard to it.

No questions were asked, and on the motion being put to the meeting it was unanimously carried.

The CHAIRMAN said—Before proposing the second resolution, I must ask you to read it with the following slight amendment, viz.: after the word Company in the fourth line insert the words—to the North-China Insurance Company, Limited. As the present co-partnership is to be dissolved, it becomes necessary that authority should be given to transfer the business to the new limited company and carry out all the details involved therein. An agreement will be drawn up and signed by parties on either side for the sale of the property for a consideration equal in amount to the present paid up Capital and the Reserve Fund at a given date, in exchange for which shares will be given in the New Company, and any surplus assets, after liquidation of the current business, will be divided amongst the Shareholders in the old Company, in accordance with the provisions of the Deed of Settlement. With these remarks I beg to propose—

That the Court of Directors be authorised to sell and dispose of the property, assets and business of the Company to the North-China Insurance Company, Limited, on such terms and conditions as they may consider desirable and to enter into and execute all such agreements and contracts and to do all such acts and things as they may consider necessary or desirable for carrying into effect these resolutions.

Mr. F. H. BELL—I beg to second the resolution.

The CHAIRMAN said he should be glad to answer any question with regard to the motion.

No questions being asked, the Chairman put the motion to the meeting and it was unanimously adopted.

The CHAIRMAN—With regard to the next resolution which I have to bring before

the meeting, I may remark that it is not the intention, unless some unforeseen circumstances should cause us to determine otherwise, to commence business under the new constitution until the 1st January 1884, so that in the meantime, and for the purposes of the dissolution of this Company, the present Deed of Settlement will continue in force. I now propose the third resolution of which notice has been given. It reads—

That until the above resolutions have been carried into effect and the property, assets and business have been transferred to and vested in the new Company the present Deed of Settlement and all the terms and provisions thereof shall have full force and effect.

Mr. H. R. HEARN—I have much pleasure in seconding the motion.

No response being made to an offer from the Chairman to answer any questions which the shareholders might wish to ask, the motion was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN—Gentlemen, the resolution you have just passed really concludes the business for which this meeting was convened, but as many of the Shareholders present, in fact we hope all who can contribute business and lend valuable support, will be interested in the new limited Company, I may mention that active steps are being taken to organise it, and as already stated the Company is registered in London and its Memorandum of Association has just come to hand. A suitable Deed of Settlement is in the course of preparation and will be sent home shortly to be filed by the Registrar. The Circular already distributed will have informed you as to the most important changes which will appear in the new Company. A meeting to confirm the business of the present meeting will be called between fourteen and thirty days;—most likely it will be held after the ordinary general meeting, which will take place about the middle of the month.

The meeting then dissolved.

SHANGHAI GAS COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of the Shareholders in this Company was held on Friday afternoon at the Shanghai Club. Mr. H. S. Morris (director) occupied the chair, and there were also present Messrs. H. de Courcy Forbes (director), W. B. Jamieson, P. G. Hübbe, J. M. Young, Walter Pardon, Wm. Saunders, R. Francis, J. G. Purdon, Wm. Birt, C. A. Sharp, J. Buchanan, Wm. Harding, F. J. Marshall, A. Veitch, O. Brandt, D. N. Camajee, and G. J. Yeo (Secretary.) Shares were presented.

The following Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts were submitted:—

The Directors, in presenting their report and accounts for 1882, have again the pleasure to congratulate the Shareholders on a satisfactory year's working.

The net profit for the year is Tls. 45,367.20. The reserve fund which amounted to Tls. 29,000.00 at the close of 1881, is increased to Tls. 49,000.00.

The amount written off for depreciation is Tls. 12,379.29; this has been chiefly placed against works, machinery, and plant. The Company's land shows a further important increase in value.

Consumption of Gas shows a steady increase, being 10.86 per cent.

Tenders were again invited for the construction of the new gas-holder of 70,000 cubic feet capacity, Messrs. Boyd & Co.'s contract for Tls. 23,300.00 being accepted in December last. The holder is expected to be in use in October of this year.

The Engineer and Secretary's new house was commenced this month, and will be completed in September next, costing Tls. 6,500.00.

The new Deed of Settlement referred to in the Chairman's circular letter of 3rd August,

1882, will be presented for adoption; Clause 19 being amended, and to read as follows:—

"The executors or administrators of a deceased shareholder shall be the only persons recognised by the Company as having any title to his shares."

In accordance with the Deed of Settlement, the Directors retire from office; Messrs. Hague and Forbes offer themselves for re-election, but Mr. Morris resigns on his departure from Shanghai.

Mr. Aug. White offers himself for re-election as Auditor.

Subjoined will be found the Engineer's report, giving full statistical details.

E. P. HAGUE,
Chairman.

Shanghai, 26th March, 1883.

Summary of Engineer's Fortnightly Reports to the Directors during the year 1882.

Manufacture.

BUILDINGS.—The new coal and purifying houses were completed early in the year; and have proved a valuable addition to the works. The buildings generally are in good order.

WORKS' PLANT.—A new purifier has been erected, replacing one of smaller capacity, and which was also defective. All the machinery and works' plant are in good order.

Coal carbonized 4,500¹/₂ Tons.
Gas produced 41,486,000 Cubic feet.
Yield of Gas per Ton of Coal, &c. carbonized 9,218 "
Average illuminating power 20 Sperm candles.

Distribution, &c.

MAINS.—The following extensions have been made during the year:—In the Seward, Nanjing, and Hanbury Roads, and the "Kung Ping" Silk Filature north of this district, 543 yards of 4-inch mains and 294 yards of 3-inch mains; in the Woosung Road new district 225 yards of 3-inch mains; in the Carter Road new district, 244 yards of 5-inch mains; and in the Hoopoh Road 54 yards of 5-inch mains.

Gas sold and in holders on 31st December, 1882.....33,433,997 Cbo. ft.

Gas unaccounted for by leakage, &c.; Gas used in Works and Residences 3,052,003 "

Increase in consumption of Gas over that of last year 10.86%.

Gas unaccounted for in distribution 6.49%.

The number of Consumers on the 31st December, was

551 Foreigners against.....509 last year.

254 Natives.....".....205 "

522 Public Lamps.....".....489 "

GEO. J. YEO,

Engineer and Secretary.

Shanghai, 31st December, 1882.

Working Account for the year ending 31st December, 1882.

Dr.		Tls.
To Manufacture of Gas—		
Coal carbonized	21,223.00	
Purifying Material, Oil and Sundries	1,475.68	
Salaries and Wages	7,071.09	
Repairs and Maintenance of Works and Residences; Renewal of Retorts; Tools and Material; Fuel for Residences and Work-Shops	2,414.00	
		39,182.76
To Distribution of Gas—		
Wages	1,341.46	
Repairs and Maintenance of Mains, Services, and Public Lamps; and Municipal Charges for repairing Roads.....	1,499.94	
		2,781.40
To Management and General Charges—		
Salaries and Wages	5,462.77	
Directors' Fees	1,110.00	
Auditor's Fees	200.00	
Medical Attendance	350.00	
Legal Expenses	150.00	
Printing and Stationery	541.26	
Office and Miscellaneous Expenses	91.42	
Land Taxes	36.04	
Fire Insurance	216.00	
		6,157.49
To Balance, being Profit on Working Account		46,584.85
		Tls. 57,713.55

Cr.	
By Amount of Charges for Gas—	
Foreigners and Public Lamps..	61,998.31
Natives.....	18,092.39
	80,090.69
By Residual Products—	
Coke.....	6,269.88
Tar.....	1,362.96
	7,632.84
Tls....	87,713.82

Profit and Loss Account for the Year ending 31st December, 1882.

Dr.		Tls.
To Dividend of 5% on Capital, paid on 16th January, 1882.....		9,000.00
" Dividend of 5% on Capital, paid on 16th July, 1882.....		9,000.00
" Passages and Officers' invalid allowances..		1,218.33
" Bad Debts written off.....		39.99
" Amount transferred to Reserved Fund Account.....		16,903.76
" Amount written off for Depreciation on Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.....		13,379.39
" Balance of Net Profit to be carried to next account, subject to half year's Dividend to 31st December, 1882.....		18,389.08
Tls....		76,950.35

Cr.		Tls.
By Balance brought forward from last year..		30,099.61
" Interest Account—Interest from Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on Current Account.....		51.47
" Bad Debts recovered.....		5.41
" Exchange Account—Dollars being taken at 73 per cent.....		206.32
" Return Contribution from Shanghai Cargo Boat Company.....		3.66
" Balance of Working Account.....		46,584.88
Tls....		76,950.35

Reserved Fund Account, 31st December, 1882.

Dr.		Tls.
To Balance on 31st December, 1882.....		49,000.00
Tls....		49,000.00

Cr.		Tls.
By Balance at Credit thereof on 31st December, 1881.....		29,000.00
" Interest on Deposits.....		3,096.24
" Amount transferred from Profit and Loss Account.....		16,903.76
Tls....		49,000.00

Balance Sheet, 31st December, 1882.

Dr.		Tls.
To Capital Account:—		
1,500 Shares at Tls. 100 each.....		150,000.00
" Profit and Loss Account—		
Balance at Credit thereof.....		28,389.08
" Reserved Fund Account—		
Balance at Credit thereof.....		49,000.00
" Sundry Creditors.....		221.15
" Dividends unpaid.....		737.00
" Amount on Deposit from Coke Contractor.....		876.00
" Amount on Deposit from Compradore.....		735.00
" Amount on Deposit from Gas Consumers..		934.40
Tls. 230,982.99		
Cr.		Tls.
By Land and Buildings for the Manu- facture of Gas:—		
Cost on 31st Dec., 1881.....	41,740.04	
Additions during the year:—		
New Coal, Revivifying and Lime Houses, com- pleted.....	4,952.67	
Less written off for Depreciation..	1,692.71	45,000.00
By Machinery for the Manufacture of Gas:—		
Cost on 31st Dec., 1881.....	45,462.15	
Additions during the year:—		
1 New Purifier and Ap- paratus, completed....	1,982.68	
Less written off for Depreciation..	4,664.73	44,000.00
By Mains, Services, &c. for the Distribution of Gas—		
Cost on 31st Dec., 1881.....	56,000.00	
Extensions in the Seward, Nanning, and Hanchow Roads, to the "Kung Ping" Silk Filatures; and in the Woonung, Hoopeh, and Carter Roads.—Meters pur- chased from Con- sumers: New Meters, and Services.....	8,007.69	
Less written off for Depreciation..	6,007.69	58,000.00
By Office Furniture—		
Valuation on 31st December, 1882..	214.16	
Less written off for Depreciation..	14.16	200.00
By Fire Insurance—		
8 1/2 Months unexpired.....		200.00
By Stocks on Hand—		
Fittings.....	9,330.88	
Coal, Tar, Purifying Material, and in Holders.....	2,162.02	
Gas Engines, Gas Cooking Stove, and Patent Street Lamps.....	880.71	12,573.61

By Sundry Debtors—		Tls.
Amount due for Gas, Fittings, and Tar....	113,248.47	
By Amount placed on Deposit with the Hong- kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation....	49,996.24	
By Balance at Credit of Current Account with the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Cor- poration.....	7,329.44	
By Cash on hand.....	594.43	
Tls....	230,982.99	

† Since collected Tais 11,707.09.

I hereby certify that I have compared these accounts with the General Ledger, and have found them to conform thereto; I have also compared the payment in the Cash Book with the cheques and other vouchers for the year ending 31st December, 1882, and have found all to be correct.

A. W. WHITE,
Auditor.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the meeting, said: Gentlemen, we are not numerically strong, but we have sufficient votes represented to go on with the business. Before commencing the business, however, I may say a few words to account for my occupying the position of Chairman—at this meeting. I am sure that you will all share with me the regret that our Chairman, Mr. Hague, is not sufficiently well to be present to take his post here to-day. I will ask the Secretary to read the notice calling the meeting.

Mr. YEO accordingly read the notice.

The CHAIRMAN then said—The minutes of the last meeting I think it is our practice to take as read, and with your permission I will propose to take them as read. A similar course may, I think, be adopted with regard to the report and accounts which have now been before you for some few days. I think that the points which are usually dealt with in the Directors' report appear in this one, and not very much remains for me to say. The net profits of the year are very satisfactorily large. They amount to Tls. 45,362.20. Last year our profits were only Tls. 41,512. This increase is in the face of a reduction of 25 cents per thousand feet in the price of gas; and therefore it is all the more gratifying. The Reserve Fund is the next point dealt with in the report, and that you will see, has been largely increased, and now stands at Tls. 49,000. There may, however, be some heavy calls upon that in the immediate future, on account of our having to provide a new gasholder, and also to provide more accommodation for our staff. A Manager's and Secretary's house is now being built. However, the Reserve Fund is a matter which, I think, should be kept well in view, in order to meet any unforeseen call upon us, or in case of any competition arising which may cause a strain upon the Company's resources. The depreciation which had been written off is about the same as in previous years. The consumption is a very satisfactory feature in this report. It is greater than last year, and last year it was 10.2 per cent. above the preceding year; so that our percentage has been steadily increasing. Whether it is likely to go on increasing is a matter which you will be able to judge of as well as myself. For my part I hardly think so. The population is not likely to be as great in the immediate future. You will understand that in the face of this great consumption of gas we had to make provision for more storage, and we found it necessary to proceed with the new gasholder. We have had a great strain on our resources, but we have been able to keep up the supply by means of a little extra energy on the part of our manager. The leakage is also an interesting item in the engineer's report. It is somewhat over previous years—6.49 against 5.82 per cent. As long as we can maintain it at the present standard we have every reason to be perfectly satisfied. Another point is with regard to the Deed of Settlement, but will form the subject of a later resolution, and therefore I will not make any remarks upon it at present. I beg to propose the first resolution:—

That the Report of the Directors and the Accounts for the year 1882, as presented, be accepted and passed.

Mr. H. DE COURCY FORBES seconded the motion.

Mr. BRANDT wished to ask one thing: the cost of coal according to the report seemed to be rather high, compared with the price paid by the French Gas Company—according to his calculation about Tls. 4.80 per ton, against Tls. 4.40 per ton paid by the French Company. It was the same kind of coal; the difference seemed a great deal, and he would be obliged for an explanation. According to his calculation it was Tls. 4.41½ with the French Company, and Tls. 4.80 here.

The CHAIRMAN said this was a point in the practical working of the Company which he dared say Mr. Yeo would be able to explain.

The SECRETARY said there were such things as good and bad men and there were also such things as good and bad coal. The coal used by the French Company was not the same as the coal used by this Company; and the figures Mr. Brandt had mentioned might be questioned. It was not the price of coal that had to be considered so much as the amount of gas to be got from it.

Mr. BRANDT said he knew for a fact that the coal in each case came from the same place. He had had occasion to know this, and it looked funny that their coal should be so much dearer. As to the results obtained by the two companies, they might depend on other matters.

The CHAIRMAN said the French Company might have some special contract, and he thought they were hardly in a position now to go into a comparison.

The SECRETARY said he knew it for a fact that the French Company were paying considerably more than they were. He asked of Mr. Brandt if he could give the figures of the French Company's contract.

Mr. PURDON remarked that this same question had been brought up at the last meeting, and thoroughly investigated then. He was sure that the shareholders were perfectly well convinced then that the comparison drawn was perfectly erroneous. He could place his hands on the figures of the whole statement which showed that the cost of working of this Company compared very favourably with that of the French Company. If any shareholders would get the statements of both companies analysed they would see that that was the case now.

Mr. BRANDT said he did not deny that; it ought to be so. The French Gas Company was a small company. It had not the good appliances that the English Company had and could afford to work with. He simply brought a practical point before the meeting—that was the original cost of the coal carbonised. He said distinctly that the English Company did not get better coals than the French Company; they got the same coals.

The CHAIRMAN thought all the directors could say was that the matter should be looked further into. It was very satisfactory to have Mr. Purdon's assurances in giving the explanation he had. If there was any point where a saving could be effected they would consider it. The interest of the directors was the same as that of the other shareholders. Every care was exercised to get the best coal and to get the best results from it, as far as the lights and judgment of the directors went. If there was no other remarks to be made he would put the resolution.

Mr. Brandt said he saw there was to be a new house for the manager and secretary, to cost Tls. 6,500. He asked if this was not a piece of extravagance. They had seen the shares fall on account of the introduction of the electric light.

The CHAIRMAN—Have the shares fallen? Mr. BRANDT—They did, and went up again (laughter). He did not think that

the electric light had superseded gas by any means. But he thought it was a piece of extravagance to undertake all this, as the present house was in very good condition.

The CHAIRMAN said the reason for building the new houses was not because the old ones were unsuitable, but because they did not provide room enough. It was simply to provide extra accommodation. The matter had been put in the hands of one of the local architects; and he did not think the shareholders would like to have a cheap and nasty house erected. It was absolutely necessary that the extra accommodation should be provided, and he thought it would be very bad policy for the sake of a few hundred taels to economise things to such an extent that they would get a house which would be always requiring repairs. He did not think the sum was too much.

Mr. BRANDT said he did not mean that Tls. 6,800 was too much if they built the house; but this was an expenditure for which they would see no return, and he thought the present house was good enough.

The CHAIRMAN said Mr. Brandt was simply setting his judgment against that of the directors, who had enquired carefully into the matter. This was simply to provide necessary and suitable accommodation for the staff. The work would not be so well looked after if they did not have them there.

Mr. BRANDT remarked that extravagance ought to be avoided.

The CHAIRMAN then put the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN said the second resolution was one which he proposed himself last year. It was a purely formal one, but it was apparently held to be necessary to enable the directors to pay a dividend without further reference to the shareholders. He moved:—

That the Directors are hereby authorised to declare and pay a dividend for the half year ending 30th June, 1883, and for the half year ending 31st December, 1883, not exceeding together 12 per cent. for the year.

Mr. FRANCIS seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. DE COURCY FORBES said—Before putting the third resolution, relating to the amendment of the Deed of Settlement, he thought it would be well, perhaps, to explain why this amendment was considered necessary. The new Deed of Settlement was circulated some years ago among all absent shareholders, because as there was no provision in the old Deed for making this change, it was necessary that they should be unanimous. They got very nearly all the absent shareholders to accept the new Deed, but one shareholder—a very large shareholder—objected very strongly to the last few words of Clause 19, and gave them to understand that if those last thirty words were expunged he would accept the Deed. As it really made very little, if any, difference, it was proposed to expunge these words. They were the words beginning: "In the event," and ending "these presents," at the end of the 19th clause. He moved:—

That the new Deed of Settlement with the amendment to Clause 19, alluded to in the Directors' report, be accepted by this meeting.

Mr. J. M. YOUNG seconded, the resolution, and it was carried nem. con.

Mr. JAMIESON proposed:—

That the following Directors be elected to serve until the next Annual General Meeting:—Messrs. Edward P. Hague, Chairman; H. de Courcy Forbes, and R. Francis, with power to add to their number.

Mr. HUBBE seconded the motion, and it was adopted.

Mr. SHARP proposed:—

That Mr. Aug. White be elected Auditor of the Company, to serve until the next Annual General Meeting.

Mr. MARSHALL seconded the motion, and it was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN said that concluded the business, unless anyone had any remarks to make.

Mr. PURDON said before they separated there was one resolution he should like to bring forward, and that was a vote of thanks to the Secretary. He thought Mr. Yeo deserved a very hearty vote of thanks from the body of the shareholders. Knowing what the condition of the Company was a few years ago and what it was now, and knowing how much its success depended upon their having a professional man and a practical man, he thought they could not help saying that Mr. Yeo deserved their thanks.

Mr. FRANCIS begged to second the motion, and referred to the labours which fallen on Mr. Yeo's shoulders during the past year in consequence of the difficulties arising from the fact that the gas-storage accommodation was not sufficient for the daily work.

The CHAIRMAN said he did not think it was necessary to put that to the meeting. He was sure they all appreciated Mr. Yeo's services and hoped he would long continue to be able to render those services to the Company.

Mr. Yeo returned his most sincere thanks.

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, moved by Mr. Francis.

SHANGHAI CRICKET CLUB.

The annual meeting of the Cricket Club was held on Thursday evening at the Shanghai Club. There were present:—Messrs. H. R. Hearn (President), Ward, Burrows, Dodwell, Tottie, Latham, F. Anderson, Cock, Scott, Shewan, Smith, Nesbitt, Holt, Davis, Lamond, Dunman, Speddy, McMorran, A. Anderson (Hon. Secretary), etc.

On the motion of Mr. A. ANDERSON, seconded by Mr. DODWELL, Mr. Hearn was voted to the chair.

The following statement of accounts was submitted:—

Balance Sheet, Season 1882-1883.	
EXPENDITURE.	
Entertainment Account—	Tls.
Balance of this Account, being amount paid for Tiffins supplied to Members and H.M. Navy, liquors to guests and musicians, Tea for visitors, hire of Band and carriage hire for same, less amount recovered from Members for tiffins	185.68
Wages, Washing and Sundries—	
Wages of watchman on ground, 6 months to 31st March, 1882	
Wages of watchman on ground, 5 months to 31st March 1883	
Washing Members' clothes and sundry expenses, less amount received from Playing Members as "Ground Expenses"	97.69
Advertising, Stationery, etc.	50.72
Improvements, Repairs, etc.	Tls.
Paid A-Kew account contract for relaying Ground	1,000.00
Paid A-Kew account contract for cleansing Ground	60.00
Repairs to fence, pavilion and for rattan chairs	31.09
	1,091.09
A-Kew's Contract—	
Paid him as per contract for—	
Season 1st April to 31st October, 1882.	580.00
Attendance on Ground and wages of coolies during part of November, 1882	33.29
Gear Account	613.20
Lawn Tennis Account	166.10
Paid for Gear, and wages of two fielders for season	48.90
Rent Account—	
Rent of Ground paid to Trustees of Recreation Funds, one year to 31st December, 1882	300.00
Fire Insurance—	
Renewal premium on Imperial Fire Insurance Co.'s Policy, No. 1,415,817 per Tls. 1,000 on Pavillion, for one year to 31st November, 1883	16.00
Interest Account—	
Interest paid Recreation Fund Trustees on their first Loan of Tls. 1,000, one year to 31st December, 1882, at 5 per cent.	50.00
	2,619.38
Balance carried forward to Season 1883-4 ..	197.23
	Tls. 2,816.61
RECEIPTS.	
Balance from Season 1881-2	123.53
Subscriptions—	Tls.
84 Playing Members at Tls. 15	1,260.00
15 Honorary Members at Tls. 10	150.00
	1,410.00

Entrance Fees—	
24 New Members at Tls. 10	240.00
"Lester" Presentation Bats and Cup—Tls.	
Received from H. Lester, Esq.	100.00
Paid for Bats and Cup already presented	62.92
Leaving to provide for cost of six Bats yet to be presented	37.08
Lockers—	
Rent of thirty-six Lockers at Tls. 1 each per annum	36.00
Loan No. 2	
19th January, 1883, received from Recreation Fund Trustees, Loan at 5 per cent, per annum 1,000.00	
	Tls. 2,816.61

Loans from Recreation Fund Trustees Outstanding—	
No. 1	1,000
No. 2	1,000
	2,000 Interest 5 % per annum.
	ARTHUR ANDERSON,
	Hon. Sec. & Treasurer.

Audited and found correct,
Rus. M. CONKORON.
Shanghai, 24th March, 1883.

The PRESIDENT said they had met as usual to pass the accounts, to discuss any matters which might be of interest in connection with the forthcoming season, and to elect a new committee. The accounts had been in their hands for some time and there was not much of salient interest in them, excepting the loan which they had taken from the Recreation Fund for the purpose of levelling the ground. They had taken for this purpose Tls. 1,000 on interest at 5 per cent. But the contract amounted to Tls. 1,600, and the Recreation Club had promised to advance a further sum of Tls. 600. The total amount of the loan would then be Tls. 2,600, which would at 5 per cent would give a yearly burden of Tls. 130.

The SECRETARY then read an estimate of the probable expenses of the forthcoming year, based on the accounts of the past year. It appeared that a good balance would be left in the hands of the society, and the Secretary remarked that the Club had a pleasing prospect before them. He said the actual amount to be paid on the sums borrowed from the Recreation Fund would be only Tls. 120 instead of Tls. 130. Mr. Anderson then submitted the following statement:—

Members.—There have been this season 84 playing members against 57 in season 1881-2; 15 honorary members against 20; 24 entrances from new members against 14.

Matches.—15 matches have been played as against ten last season. An effort was made to arrange for a match to be played here between an eleven of the Hongkong Cricket Club and an eleven of the Shanghai Cricket Club, but the Honorary Secretary of the former Club found it impossible to get up an eleven, and only one match between the Club team and an outside eleven—H.B.M.'s Navy v. S.C.C.—was played during the season.

Presentation Bats, &c.—A novel feature in annals of the Club, has been the presentation by H. Lester, Esq., of a bat to each member making 15 runs or over in any match arranged by the Committee; 12 bats have been won by Messrs. W. Dauman, Burrows and Latham having twice obtained the number of runs entitling them to a bat. Mr. Lester also placed in the hands of the Committee, a silver cup to be presented to the member who should obtain the best bowling average, and the Cup has been presented to Mr. A. Veitch whose average of 8.2 runs per wicket was the best.

Ground.—The ground had in many places sunk so much, that one or two days' rains, rendered play impracticable for a week following. The Committee therefore determined to have it levelled and to have the numerous clover patches—which disfigured, and rendered useless for playing purposes such a large part of the ground) removed and replaced by good turf. The Club funds being inadequate for the execution of the necessary work, the Committee applied to the Recreation Fund Trustees for a loan of Tls. 1,000 at 5 per cent per annum, and they having granted the same, the work was at once commenced. It has been found necessary to apply to the Trustees for a further loan of Tls. 600 in order to complete the improvement of the ground in an efficient manner, and this having been obtained, the work has been rapidly proceeded with, and is now nearly completed. In relaying the ground a gentle slope has been made from the centre to the ditch, and the dry state of the ground,

after the heavy rainpour of February, proved that this method of draining it has been successful.

Mr. ANDERSON, in submitting this statement, said that Akew informed him that the ground would now be good for thirty years without alteration. With regard to the subscriptions, it was a question whether it would not be advisable to increase the subscription for honorary members. He regretted that the attempt to arrange for a meeting here with an eleven from Hongkong had fallen through; he was afraid there was very little prospect of their ever meeting a team from Hongkong. He had, in writing to cricketers at home, expressed the desire of the Club to meet their English friends in the cricket field, and had suggested that a tour round to this part of the world would be very pleasant for an English team (laughter). With regard to the levelling of the field, he thought Akew had done his work remarkably well. The gentle slope outwards from the centre of the field very effectively drained it, and he believed it would be many years before required anything more done to it.

Mr. LATHAM called attention to the item as to washing members' clothes. He thought this was an expense which should be met by the individual members who had their clothes washed, and not by the Club.

The SECRETARY said members had adopted the plan of having their clothes washed at the field, and as it was difficult to know what members had their clothes washed, a charge of one tael a member was instituted.

Mr. DODWELL thought such an item ought not to appear in the accounts. Akew might keep accounts for individual members.

The SECRETARY did not think any other plan than the present one would work.

Mr. LATHAM thought members ought to have their clothes washed at home.

The CHAIRMAN thought so too. He did not know when the present system was commenced.

A Member asked whether the alteration of the ground would make any difference in the contract with A-kew.

The CHAIRMAN believed the contract would be much the same. It would be the effort of the Committee to reduce his charges if they saw any ground for it; but he did not think they would be able to. Mr. A-kew was a very hard nut to crack (laughter). He begged to move that the accounts should be passed.

Mr. BURROWS seconded the motion, and it was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN remarked with regard to Akew's charges that they would amount to Tls. 200 more in the coming year than they had in the past year. The custom had been to pay him a monthly sum during the cricketing season, no work being done during the winter season. But Akew thought now that in order to keep the ground in a good state some care was necessary during the winter, and he estimated that the additional cost would be about Tls. 200.

The SECRETARY stated that at the commencement of the season the Committee tried to see if they could get anyone else to take charge of the ground, and they found it impossible to do so. According to an account which Akew had rendered, after deducting all the disbursements which he had to make, a balance was left of Tls. 60, or Tls. 5 a month (laughter) Akew said he could not undertake the work for less than this (laughter). The fact was that no one else would undertake the work while Akew was there—Akew was, he believed, the head of his guild. However, so long as he did not raise his demand he (Mr. Anderson) would advocate allowing him to keep his position. He was thoroughly worth the money. He wished to refer to another matter. He regretted to say that the score-book from 1865 to 1878 was missing. It was very vexatious, and

if any member stumbled upon any information as to its whereabouts he should be very glad to hear from him.

The CHAIRMAN said the next business was the election of a President and Committee. All the members of the old Committee were willing to serve again, except Mr. Ward; Mr. Anderson, however, would be unable to continue the Secretaryship.

A ballot was then taken for the election of a Committee. The following were elected:—Messrs. H. R. Hearn (President), J. L. Scott, A. Burrows, A. Anderson, W. H. Tottis, B. H. Burns, and R. Macgregor.

The PRESIDENT proposed that a special vote of thanks to the Secretary for the hard work which he had given to the Club.

Mr. ANDERSON, in acknowledging the vote, said he was amply repaid for his labours by the thanks of the members.

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

SHANGHAI ROWING CLUB.

The annual general meeting of the members of this Club was held on Friday afternoon at the Lower Boat House. Mr. Westall occupied the Chair, and there were also present Messrs. Dowdall, Huchting, Glass, Cheetham, Macgregor, Cory, McKie, Calloway, Bois, Siemssen, McEwen, W. D. Little, Tomlin, Meuser, Marshall, Burrows, Fabris, Allen, Piper, Burgoyne, Buchanan, Nesbitt, Smith and Dudgeon, Hon. Secretary.

The SECRETARY read the following report:—

REPORT.

The Committee are again able to come before members with a favourable annual report and are well justified in congratulating them on the continued prosperity of the Club. Although our income has not been so large as in season 1881 x 1882 the decrease is accounted for by a falling in the amount collected in entrance fees and in rent on private boats; the amount collected in subscriptions exceeds last season's and it is a pleasing fact that our number of members was last year the largest on record.

Two Regattas have as usual been held. It was unfortunate that our Spring Regatta was marred to a considerable extent by bad weather, a fact more especially to be regretted as it was the occasion of a particularly interesting race, namely, the competition for Mr. Lester's valuable sculling boat. The Autumn Regatta was in every respect a great success; there were more races on the programme, and a larger number of entrants than for many years and the generous subscriptions of the public enabled us to give much better prizes than usual. The amount spent in prizes was \$908, against \$639 in the previous year. After providing for the small debt balance on the Spring Regatta the account shows an amount of \$58.76 transferred to the general funds of the Club.

Our expenses have been heavy. Wages and ordinary disbursements were about the same as usual, but we have had to lay out an unusually heavy amount in repairs, say some Tls. 300 more than last year. The money, however, has been well spent and much improves the property of the Club. The principal items are:

Renewing Pontoons and Bridge	Tls. 275
Bundling at Upper Boat-house	167
Repairing Boats	120
Painting and Repairs to Lower Boat-house ..	64

After paying all expenses our general account shows a Credit balance of Tls. 333.75 with a further amount of Tls. 25 still to be collected for one of the old tub-pairs sold in Kluklang.

At our last Committee meeting we decided to leave it to the members to say in what way our surplus is to be spent, at the same time recommending that it be applied to the purchase of new tub-fours of which we stand in great need. The old tub-fours are almost past repairing and it is most important that they be replaced in order that we may have suitable boats in which to coach beginners. Such boats as we require can very well be built here.

The other boats of the Club are in good order. The two old double-sculling boats

have required extensive repairs, but it is probable that it will be necessary to replace them before long; should this coming season promise to be as successful as the past the Committee would recommend their successors to order two boats of this description from home. With new double-sculling boats and new tub-fours the Club will be in possession of a really very valuable and serviceable fleet. If opportunity offers it will be well to get rid of the old hong-fours; one has been already sent down to Swatow for trial there.

Regarding the prospects of the coming season, we unfortunately lose an unusually large number of members through various causes. Ten of last year's members have left Shanghai and five have resigned. We start the new season with seventeen members less than we had last year; it is therefore to be hoped that members will do all they can to hunt up recruits.

Shanghai, 30th March, 1883.

The Shanghai Rowing Club in account with the Honorary Treasurer.

Spring Regatta 1882.

Debit.		Tls.
To Prizes	44.02	
" Expenses	27.41	
		Tls. 71.43
Credit.		Tls.
By Entrance Money	48.45	
" Transfer to Autumn Regatta	22.98	
		Tls. 71.43

E. & O. E.

B. HUCHTING,
Hon. Treas., S.R.C.

Audited and found correct,
J. P. CHEETHAM,
Shanghai, 28th March, 1883.

The Shanghai Rowing Club in Account with the Honorary Treasurer.

Autumn Regatta 1882.

Debit.		\$
To Transfer from "Spring Regatta Accounts" (13.3) Tls. 22.98	31.35	
" Prizes	908.00	
" Expenses	245.59	
" Transfer to S.R.C. General, &c.	58.76	
		\$1,244.00
Credit.		\$
By Entrance fees	440.00	
" Subscriptions	798.00	
		\$1,244.00

E. & O. E.

B. HUCHTING,
Hon. Treas., S.R.C.

Audited and found correct.
J. T. CHEETHAM,
Shanghai, 28th March, 1883.

The Shanghai Rowing Club in Account with the Honorary Treasurer.

Season 1882-1883.

Debit.		Tls.
To Wages	432.80	
" Repairs	688.56	
" Interest on Loan from Recreation Fund Tls. 2,000 5%	100.00	
" Insurance	65.00	
" Expenses	172.61	
" Balance	353.75	
		Tls. 1,790.71
Credit.		Tls.
By Balance, Season 1881-1882	197.69	
" Subscriptions, 85 at 15 Tls.	1,275.00	
" Entrance fees, 20 at 10 "	200.00	
" Rent, storage of Boats etc.	67.60	
" Sundries, old oars sold	4.52	
" Balance, Regatta Winner	3.01	
		7.63
" Balance of Regatta each transferred	42.89	
		Tls. 1,790.71

By Balance	Tls. 583.75
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E. & O. E.

B. HUCHTING,
Hon. Treas., S.R.C.

Audited found correct.
J. T. CHEETHAM,
Shanghai, 28th March, 1883.

On the motion of Mr. Bois, seconded by Mr. CORY, the report was adopted.

On the motion of Mr. BURROWS seconded by Mr. McKIE, the accounts as circulated were passed.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that the season had been very successful. He said the Club had received much assistance from outside, and referred especially to the kindness of Mr. Lester, who had given them a sculling-boat, and Mr. Dent, who had presented them with a hong-four. He

thought the best thing they could do with the balance in hand would be to purchase some new tub-fours, for beginners, which were much needed. In conclusion he said they were much indebted to the energy their Secretary for their success. (Cheers).

The Committee were re-elected by ballot, as follows:—Messrs. Westall, Dowdall, Huchling, Glass and Dudgeon.

A long discussion ensued with reference to the prizes. Finally the following resolution was adopted by a large majority on the motion of Mr. DOWDALL:—

That the Committee be directed to provide the best cups they can get for the coming Spring Regatta, ready to be presented immediately after the regatta, and to have them on view while the races are being rowed.

A conversation then took place as to the date of the Regatta, and the following resolution was adopted on the motion of Mr. GLASS, seconded by Mr. DUDGEON:—

That the Spring Regatta be held as near the 15th May as the tide will permit.

This concluded the business.

SHANGHAI YOUNG MEN'S INSTITUTE.

An open meeting of this Institute was held on Friday evening, Mr. J. Fryer, President, occupying the Chair.

Mr. B. R. GRAYSTON moved

"That it is both inadvisable to attempt, and impossible to realise, the exclusion of opium from the Chinese Empire."

He said that some few years ago he was induced to attend a meeting held in Hulme Town Hall, Manchester, under the auspices of the Anti-Opium Association. He listened to long jeremiads about the fearful depredations made upon the health and morality of the Chinese people. He had dined into his ears long tales of misery told with all the unction which a pious enthusiast could throw into them; he was informed that England, the so-called virtuous and free, was introducing and had introduced one of the greatest curses that had ever beset any land, and forced upon the unfortunate heathen this hated and baneful drug, opium. All this and more he heard, until, in his ignorance of China and the Chinese, he began to share in that maudlin sentimentality which too often passes current for genuine philanthropy. They would ask what observation led him to reconsider his earlier convictions. He would tell them. First, as to the assertion that England had introduced opium into China and forced it upon the heathen, he found, when a residence in the land gave him an interest in its history, that the introduction of opium into China took place as early as the 9th century, when the Arabs first dealt in it with the Chinese as an article of commerce; and the Chinese themselves continued to import it in their junks as a return cargo from India until the 16th century. In the 18th century the trade was principally monopolized by the Portuguese, and in 1767 their importation of the drug reached 1,000 chests,—and the first venture of the East India Company was in 1773. But it was not until 1820 that China forbade any ships with opium on board entering the Canton River, whilst opium smoking began to prevail in Eastern China about 1650. Therefore the practice of opium smoking had spread over the empire before the first cargo of opium was shipped to Canton by the East India Company. So much for the forcing of the drug, and its introduction by the English. And the poor Heathen Chinese! He looked in vain for the wretchedly depraved savage, whose pictures had been so vividly depicted by their highly imaginative Anti-Opium friends; but found, a frugal industrious people, whose very coolies could read, and a nation possessing a high class of literature. He had shown why he did not believe in

the random ravings of the Anti-Opium Association, and it became his duty now to endeavour to show cause for the faith that was in him. His reasons were:—1st—because opium in countries subject to tropical heat and malaria is a necessary drug; 2ndly—because its exclusion would be contrary to the true principles of Political Economy and prejudicial to Commercial Interest; 3rdly—because it would be detrimental to the Chinese people. Sir Geo. Birdwood said, "To me the whole weight of trustworthy evidence, especially professional evidence, which is probably alone trustworthy evidence in such a matter, seems to be in favor of the use of such a contro-stimulant as opium by the inhabitants of tropical countries—more particularly those who live in malarious regions and feed chiefly on a vegetable diet." Who had not rejoiced over the soft rest of one who, racked by pain, had by means of the gentle opiate been able to shut out the memory of his misery and sleep in peace? Secondly, from the earliest records of history there had ever been a tendency in communities to rush toward some stimulant or narcotic, as a sort of rest from the labour of the body or the mind. They could go back as far as when Noah is reputed to have indulged in wine, or to Homer, whose lines in the *Odyssey* will be remembered, where Helen mixed the nepenthe drug:

"Meanwhile with genial joy to warm the soul
Bright Helen mixed the mirth inspiring bowl,"

to the time when Moore wrote his Anacreonic odes, or Shanghai friends joined hands in the good old "Auld lang syne." China discovered that her growing want could be supplied by India, and commercial relationships were established. Therefore to destroy the commercial intercourse of nations would be to injure both the producer and consumer, disturb the true balance of commercial reciprocity, and be contrary to the true principles of political economy. Thirdly and lastly the introduction of opium into a country had generally very materially affected the consumption of alcohol—or perhaps it would be better to say that where alcoholics have disappeared narcotics have taken possession. Now, Sir Benjamin Brodie had said (and he was one of the physicians whose assertions were worthy of regard), "Opium introduced into the stomach does not serve to stimulate but to soothe the nervous system; the opium-eater is in a dreamy passive state while under the influence of the drug." He was useless but not mischievous. It was quite otherwise with alcoholics. The Chinaman of to-day was as a rule sober, industrious, law-abiding, and Dr. Ayres, who was an authority, said, "No resident in China believes in the terrible frequency of the dull, sodden-witted, debilitated opium-smoker met with in print or delineated with such telling word-painting by the enthusiastic Anti-Opiumist." Mr. Grayston concluded—I ask you, gentlemen, whether you have seen here scenes like those that cluster round the doors of the gin palaces of our large cities, and I ask you by your feeling of common humanity not to vote for the banishment of the single solace to the heavy toiler, or the rest to the weary thinker which this drug affords. You who rejoice in the full flavor of your fine Manillas or elegant Havannas would surely never grudge to the wretched coolie his whiff of soothing narcotic; for if you do I warn you that the strong probability is you will drive him to the alcoholic cup, that will send his weak brain whirling in the confusion of its poisoned madness, and the narrow alleys shall resound to the shriek of the trampled wife, the wail of his suffering children. Drive the opium from the land, and the Chinaman to his samshu, and the country will be infinitely injured and its race de-

teriorated; therefore on these grounds I ask you to support the motion.

The Ven. Archdeacon MOULE, in opening for the opposition, said he must begin by avowing himself an enthusiastic Anti-Opiumist. He thought some of his hearers would reverse the motion and put it thus: that it is both inadvisable to attempt and impossible to realise—the overthrowing of the arguments of Mr. Grayston (laughter). However, this was the task he had set himself. Not being a member of the society, he had to thank them for having invited him to take part in the discussion; but he was afraid some of the members might be disappointed that "one of those poor enthusiastic missionaries" had been set up to defend the Anti-Opiumists. There was an impression abroad that this was a missionary question; it had been very ungenerously hinted that the question had been raised by the missionaries to hide what was called their defeat. But this was more a lay question than a clerical one. The list of names on that miserable Society which Mr. Grayston had pitched into embraced the names of men representing every direction of thought. Among the Vice-Presidents were the Bishop of Durham, the profoundest scholar that the Church of England possessed, the Bishop of Salisbury and the Bishop of Liverpool, representing three distinct lines of thought in the Church; there were the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, Cardinal Manning and Sir Joseph Pease. There were men whom he should be very sorry to have anything to do with as to their religious opinion—such as Mr. Fosssett Lock and Dr. Bridge, clever men of the world, not missionaries—who worked manfully with them on this question. Some people here spoke as if it was a matter of obtaining their bread for missionaries to let out against the opium trade; but he would point out on the contrary what a advantage it would be if they could adopt this resolution. The Chinese were always asking why the English brought opium and encouraged them in this vice; and what a strong argument it would be if they could say, "Oh, you are mistaken. Opium is a splendid thing—most beneficial to your health." He hoped Mr. Grayston would allow him to introduce some of his Chinese friends to him and let them give him their opinion on the question. He thought Mr. Grayston's speech was amazingly clever and amazingly feeble. The resolution said it was inadvisable to attempt to exclude opium. Inadvisable for whom? Was it inadvisable for China? That was a question which China should be allowed to judge for herself. Was it inadvisable for England? Mr. Grayston did not tell them whether it was inadvisable for England and China to attempt it together. Then he said it was impossible. He (Mr. Moule) would ask, "Has it ever been attempted?" He was sorry to have to join issue with Mr. Grayston as to his facts and dates. He had very strong evidence to bring forward that the growth of native opium was certainly not a century old, and that before 1769 they had only 200 chests to depend upon from outside. Mr. Grayston quoted Sir Benjamin Brodie, but Sir Benjamin Brodie had said in a document signed by twenty-four of the leading physicians and surgeons, "I cannot but regard the attempt to promote the use of opium as an article of luxury as inflicting a most serious injury on the human race." That was the medical opinion of the gentleman whom Mr. Grayston quoted. As to the idea that if they did away with opium the awful alcoholic cup would be introduced, experience showed that those stood the opium pipe best who could either have good food or indulge in the alcoholic cup. The alcoholic cup strengthened them against the effects of the opium. Was it inadvisable to do away with the opium-pipe in China? He thought he could bring witnesses to the contrary whom the

meeting would accept—persons who had hitherto been considered to be singularly wise in holding their tongues on the subject. It was generally supposed that the Jesuit missionaries knew far more about the subject than the Protestant missionaries, and that as they held their tongues it was simply bombastic parade on the part of the Protestants. However, the Jesuit Fathers at Rome were so alive to this anti-opium agitation that they questioned their missionaries on the subject, and they reported that [this “delightful and refreshing” narcotic was so injurious that the use of the poison was to be entirely forbidden. As to doing any harm to China by stopping the trade, he could quote the emperors and ministers of China to the contrary. His own experience in China was not so great as that of his dear friend Mr. Muirhead; but it extended over twenty-two years, and it led him to go heartily with the Jesuits on this question. Was it inadvisable on behalf of India to prohibit it? In India the best land—grain land and land which would grow the sugar-cane—was monopolised by opium, and if the opium-trade were abolished it might be devoted to the culture of useful products. Then came the objection that it would destroy the balance of trade. This was a very important point indeed, and he would speak on it with great diffidence. But just let them take this point into consideration. Let them look at the money spent in opium. Suppose that that, or a portion of it, were spent upon European manufactures. Of course the opium trade could not be done away with at one stroke without great injury being done to trade, and he did not advocate that it should be done away with at one stroke. But his opinion was that whatever tended to destroy international morality was injurious to international commerce and international intercourse. It was a very dangerous thing for any country—especially for the foremost Christian country of the world—to infringe on international morality. Then came the question, was it impossible? Had England found it impossible? Was not the importation actually prohibited for two years? Was not the growth of the poppy prohibited in India? Not a single inch of Indian ground could be planted with the poppy without the consent of the Indian Government. In the neighbouring city of Suochow all the opium dens had been closed for two years without any disturbance being created; and in the province of Shensi opium had again and again by vigorous governors been uprooted. If England would only do what she had never done yet—leave China to do what she liked on this question—it would not be impossible. The resolution seemed to him like a man able to swim fairly well standing on the beach and watching a storm. He sees a fellow-creature struggling in the waves. He argues to himself “Is it advisable that I should try to save him? If I plunge into the water I shall spoil my clothes—and I shall probably get drowned—and it is impossible that I would save him” and he juggles with the words—“inadvisable, impossible, impossible, inadvisable”—and finally he goes home to tea (laughter). The speaker could hardly meet the motion with a direct negative because he felt so strongly the difficulties and intricacies of the subject. He should like to suggest an alternative resolution to the effect that it was advisable at any rate to attempt by general action on the part of England and China to realize the gradual diminution and ultimate extinction of the sale and use of opium as a luxury in the Chinese Empire (applause.)

The Rev. W. MUIRHEAD rose to say a few words as to his personal observation and experience. He spoke not as a missionary but simply as a man, and as a man he had not been able to shut his eyes and close his ears and deaden his nerves to the fact that opium-smoking in China was an

evil of grievous magnitude. The Chinamen he had spoken to on the subject—including the opium-smokers themselves—had uniformly told him that it was an accursed thing. He had spoken to respectable members of society and they had denounced it as a grievous evil and said it was a shame and a disgrace on the part of England to have anything to do with it. The Chinese as a whole were against the introduction of opium, and even upon Confucian grounds they argued that the foreigners should not bring to others what they would not take themselves. Wherein was it inadvisable to exclude opium? If the Chinese one and all denounced it as an evil and wanted us to keep it away, as they had said hundreds and hundreds of times, why was it inadvisable? They ought to do what they could to put away this tremendous evil. Then, as to the impossibility of realising it. Surely it was in the power of the English Government to say, “We will have nothing more to do with this matter.” If they could spend £80,000,000 of money and 50,000 lives in a war with Russia, surely it was an easy thing for them to say, “We will have no more to do with this, and none of our people shall have more transactions of the kind” (cheers.)

Mr DÜLLBERG thought the English would not do anything immoral, and if they thought it would be for the good of their country they would no doubt prohibit the trade. The last speaker said that the Chinese did not want opium. If that was so he should like to know why they bought it.

Mr. LANNING opposed the motion. He said political economists divided consumption into productive and unproductive consumption. It would be difficult to prove that opium-smoking was productive consumption. If a man wanted a strong ricksha man he looked out for one who did not smoke opium.

The SECRETARY argued that opium was valuable as preventing the evil effects of a malarious climate, and on this ground—China being a malarious country—its import ought not to be excluded. England, by preventing the trade, would deal a heavy blow at its subjects in India, adding to the heavy burdens which already pressed upon the poor ryot. He thought the Chinese Government were open to a strong suspicion of a desire to bamboozle the British Government. Were they thoroughly sure that the Chinese Government wished to put down opium smoking they might hesitate before yielding to them, but there was good reason to believe that they simply wished to procure a monopoly of the trade. As to its being an infringement of international morality to compel the Chinese to open their ports to traffic, it was just as much an infringement of national morality to compel them to receive T-Cloths—whatever they might be (laughter)—and other articles of commerce. Besides, could they bring a horse to the water, but you could not make him drink. They could bring the 80,000 chests of opium, but they could not compel the Chinese to consume those chests—or rather their contents (laughter).

Mr. LATHAM said it seemed the anti-opium society would prevent the use of opium for medicinal purposes. He was not a member of the society, but he was sure this was not so. The last speaker spoke of the Chinese Government trying to bamboozle the British Government; but Mr. Muirhead had formed his opinion from long experience, and it was not likely that all the Chinese with whom he had spoken had bamboozled him. The last speaker said that they could take a horse to the water but they could not make him drink; but bringing opium to China was very like holding a carrot before a donkey’s nose and seeing whether he would eat it (laughter.)

Mr. BRIGHT thought anyone who sought to palliate the evils of opium-smoking must

be weak (laughter); but at the same time he thought it was inadvisable to attempt to exclude it. The consumption of opium in China was exceedingly small—it only affected two millions out of three hundred millions, or two-thirds of one per cent. of the population. He thought anything they brought to China as an article of commerce ought to be received by the Chinese as an article of commerce. As to the evil effects of opium, his experience was that some of the best scholars in China smoked opium and were able to do their work best when under the influence of opium. He did not believe a single one of the working people of England would be willing to be taxed on behalf of the Chinese. One effect of the exclusion would be an enormous reduction in the revenue of China, and he thought they would hardly be prepared to look with a kindly eye upon that.

The leaders in the negative and affirmative then wound up the discussion and the President put the resolution to the vote, declaring on a show of hands that “the affirmatives had it.”

The PRESIDENT, in closing the meeting, said their best thanks were due to Archdeacon Moule for attending and giving them the benefit of his experience (cheers.)

CHINESE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

The twelfth ordinary annual meeting of the shareholders in the above company was held at the company’s office, Queen’s-road, on Tuesday, 27th March. There were present—Messrs. W. Reiners (Chairman), E. R. Bellios, T. G. Williamson, H. Foss, Lee Tuck Cheong (Directors), E. Georg, M. B. Pollahwalla, J. H. Cox, Shu Long, See Sing Tong, Wei Seng, Fung Chee Shang, How York Chow, Chu Pun Sang, Mok Show Toi, Ping Kan, Weung Yut, Lo Chuk Son, Ho To Wat, Yu Ching Chong, Chai Loong, Lien Wo Chan, Kwong Wing Woh, Lee Sing, Yee On, Kwan Tai Long, Lee Chuen, Kwan Fung Tai, Loo E Chew, Pow Chow, and D. McLaurin (Acting Secretary).

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen, the report for the past year has been in your hands for some days, and with your permission I will take it as read. Your directors regret that it is not a more favourable one, but those shareholders who were present at our meeting last year will remember my statement that heavy losses, already amounting to over \$50,000, had been incurred. During the latter part of the year all went well enough, and had it not been for the losses I have just mentioned, as well as writing off \$2,134.64 for depreciation in value of securities, and the discontinuance of several block risks, there would have been a considerable balance at credit. Our gross receipts are a little behind the previous year’s, which is principally if not altogether due to the withdrawal of several block risks. Apart from this, our business has not decreased, and your directors look forward with confidence to the future and hope that better times are in store for this company. You will observe that the interest account yielded a profit of over \$6,000 more than the previous year. Matters for the present year have not been progressing so favourably as could be desired, owing to some new heavy losses, of which I may mention the largest one, that on the steamship *Kenmare Castle*. This steamer foundered in the Bay of Biscay on her way from London to China. We had a full line on her of £5,000. She was a first-class risk, and other China Companies were also interested. I hold in my hand a statement of losses known and estimated, as well as an estimated working account up to the 24th inst., which shows a debit balance altogether of about \$49,000, against which we hold a reserve fund of a lac of dollars. Your directors are using every exertion to

reduce expenses, and they hope to lay before you a better report when we meet here again next year. They also trust the shareholders will come forward and assist the Company with their contributions to a greater extent than hitherto. If this is done we shall no doubt get along very well. There is still one point I should like to touch upon in a few words, and that is with regard to the loss of the *Quinta*. We lost and paid \$9,000 in respect of that disaster. You will be glad to hear there is every chance of our recovering about two-thirds of that amount from the Chinese Authorities. The matter is in the hands of the German Consul at Canton, Mr. Travers, whom we have to thank for his great zeal and the trouble he has taken in this case. Gentlemen, with these remarks I will move that the report and accounts be passed, but before doing so I shall be glad to answer any questions you may wish to bring forward.

No questions being asked, the CHAIRMAN formally moved the adoption of the report and the passing of the accounts.

Mr. GEORGE seconded.
Carried unanimously.

REPORT.

The Directors have now to submit to the Shareholders the twelfth Annual Report of the Company to the 31st December, 1882.

The Net Premia earned during the year, less Reinsurances and Return Premia, amounts to \$188,117.95, which the Directors regret is somewhat less than last year, principally owing to the withdrawal of several Block Risks.

After deducting losses \$14,093.18, Interest paid to Shareholders \$18,000, and Working Expenses, the account shows a debit balance of \$3,907.18, which, when taking into consideration claims amounting to over \$50,000, paid and advised at date of last annual meeting, is fairly satisfactory.

Directors.—Mr. Geo. O. Scott having resigned his seat on leaving the Colony, Mr. Henry Foss has been elected in his place, and his appointment requires confirmation.

Messrs. Fung Tang, and Lee Tuck Cheong retire in rotation, but being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

Auditors.—Mr. L. Hauschild, and Mr. Thomas Arnold have audited the accounts (Mr. Arnold having been appointed in lieu of the late Mr. Henry Smith, deceased), and the Directors have much pleasure in recommending them as Auditors for the current year.

On the motion of Mr. BRILLIUS, seconded by Mr. POLISHWALLA, the directors' election of Mr. H. Foss to a seat on the board was confirmed.

On the motion of Mr. WILLIAMSON, seconded by Mr. GEORGE, Messrs. Fung Tang and Lee Tuck Cheong, the retiring directors, were re-elected.

On the motion of Mr. Foss, seconded by Mr. POLISHWALLA, Messrs. L. Hauschild and T. Arnold were re-elected auditors.

The CHAIRMAN—That is all the business before us to-day, gentlemen. I am very much obliged to you for your attendance.
—*Daily Press.*

LUZON SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The first ordinary annual meeting of the shareholders of the Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited, was held at the office of the General Agents, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Hongkong, yesterday morning (27th ult.)

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen, when I met the shareholders at the statutory meeting which was held last July and stated that certain unforeseen delays and difficulties in the construction of the house had occurred, which had been surmounted, I expressed a confident hope that we had a prosperous half-year before us. I need

not say that I was not then prepared for the calamitous events which occurred soon afterwards in the Philippine Islands, an outline of which we have given in the report which has been issued to the shareholders for some days past and which, according to usual custom, I will ask this meeting to consider as read. I have said that the report gives an outline of these calamities, and I am sure the language we have used gives but a very inadequate representation of the appalling visitation which affected the little village of Malabon, in which the Company's refinery is situated. I will read to the meeting an extract from a report made by our agent in Manila on the subject:—

On the 23rd August the first case of cholera occurred among the regular employes of the sugar house; during the time of its prevalence, 14 deaths occurred among such natives as were employed by and occupying quarters in the Refinery; the number of deaths among natives employed casually by the company and living near the Refinery, is estimated at from 150 to 200. During this time the natives were panic-stricken and the Refinery left constantly without workmen, and I may here with justice pay a tribute to the exemplary conduct of the European employes of the Refinery, who attended the patients to the last, and in, I believe, more than one instance actually were obliged to dig graves and bury the dead in the middle of the night. For a long time Malabon was almost cut off from communication; it was rarely a carriage could be found to go there, even at exorbitant rates, and cargo-boats could not be induced to load or discharge in that suburb for any consideration.

I need not say that during that period the business of the Refinery was practically suspended, and before the epidemic was over, as you are aware, a hurricane occurred, followed by another, which almost dismantled the sugar house. But in addition to these natural calamities we had to contend with an unusually short supply of sugar, and though the Refinery had throughout the six months an ample demand for its produce in anticipation—we were quite unable to keep pace with it. Gentlemen, I think under the circumstances we have cause rather to congratulate ourselves on having escaped serious disaster than to be surprised that the profits of the five months' working are not greater than shown in the report. With regard to the future prospects of the company, the General Agents are sanguine of success. We know there is a market for our produce and we feel pretty sure we shall be able to supply it. We have alluded in our report to the change in the taste of the Spanish market for refined sugar, and we believe it will be necessary in order to meet that change to add charcoal to the works. I am sure it will be satisfactory to the shareholders to know that Mr. Dickie, the manager of the China Sugar Refining Co., has kindly consented, with the concurrence of the Consulting Committee of the China Sugar Refining Co., to proceed to Manila by the next steamer with a view to making a report to the General Agents on the prospects and position of the sugar house at Manila. Gentlemen, before moving formally the adoption of the report and passing of accounts, I shall be pleased to answer any questions shareholders may have to put to me.

Mr. LEGGE—I should be glad if you would tell us whether the reports that have been circulated to the effect that since the first January the sugar house has been steadily working are correct. I hear outside that it has been working to the extent of something like 400 piculs a day. I shall be glad if you can confirm that report.

The CHAIRMAN—In January and February, that is?

Mr. LEGGE—Yes.

The CHAIRMAN—I am glad to say the house has been working to the extent of

about 400 piculs a day, but I should add that from the accounts we have received, the margin between the cost of the sugar and the price realised has not been so great as we confidently expect it will be for the remainder of the year. Sugar has been arriving very slowly to market and during January and February the qualities required have been scarce, but a full supply is now available, and I hope the refinery will be able to continue its working at full power.

No further questions were asked, and on the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. LEGGE, the report was unanimously adopted and the accounts passed.

REPORT.

The General Agents have now to submit to the shareholders their report upon the construction of the Refinery and the working of the Company's business since its commencement last July.

The expectation which was confidently entertained that the refinery would be ready for work in May was disappointed, owing partly to legal delay which occurred in obtaining possession of the property purchased from J. M. Limjanco, and partly to the condition of the ground which rendered necessary more solid foundations than were proposed in the original specification. These foundations have considerably increased the cost of construction beyond the amount estimated. The sugar house, as at present completed, is capable of turning out through the vacuum pan 600 piculs per day, and by the addition of another pan with slightly increased boiler power the producing power would be raised to 1,200 piculs per day.

The total cost of new machinery and of construction has been \$102,953.75, but, under the arrangement made, and guarantees entered into with the General Agents when the purchase of the business was effected, the former proprietors have made good to the company a portion thereof, viz., \$20,000, which is credited to the construction account.

The refinery was opened on the 19th July, but before work could be fully commenced the Philippines were visited with a terrible epidemic of cholera, the fatal effect of which caused in many districts a total suspension of all business. The suburban village of Malabon in which the company's refinery is situated was one of the most severely infected districts, and under these circumstances coolie labour was for many weeks almost unobtainable. In the height of the epidemic the City of Manila and its suburbs were to a great extent laid in ruins by one of the most severe typhoons on record. Before the damage caused by the storm could be repaired a second hurricane occurred, and the company may be considered exceptionally fortunate in having escaped with a comparatively small direct loss. The original estimate of the damage done to the refinery buildings was \$15,000, besides a loss on sugar. The actual cost of the repairs has been \$8,325.15 and the damage done to sugar is estimated at \$5,267.39, but the real loss to the company, owing to the suspension of its business and the expense of the maintenance meanwhile of a large staff of employes, has been much greater, and cannot be stated in figures.

When business was resumed in November, the crop of sugar, which was very short, and throughout the season dear, had become exhausted; the refinery during November and December could only be partially supplied, and the quantities suitable for refining purposes from the new crop are only just now coming freely to the market. The result has been that during the five months of nominal working only 30,000 piculs have been passed through the refinery instead of 80,000 to 90,000 which under ordinary circumstances would have been produced.

Profit and Loss.—The profit and loss account, as annexed, shows a gross gain on sugar and molasses of \$49,004.41, but the heavy trade expenses, necessitated by the permanent staff, and interest incurred have absorbed the whole profit made with the exception of a small balance of \$4,090.65 which is carried forward to a new account. This statement does not include the loss through damage caused by the two typhoons, amounting to \$13,592.54 or the preliminary expenses in the formation of the company, which are also carried forward to the current year. The rate of profit gained on the sugar melted has equalled the anticipations of the General Agents, and but for the disastrous calamities of which the Philippine Islands have been the scene during the past year, there is reason to believe that the result would have been satisfactory.

Sugar of the new crop is now coming forward, and the General Agents are hopeful of being able to transact a profitable business during the current year. The growing taste of the Spanish market for finer qualities of refined sugar will probably necessitate the addition of charcoal at an early date, but there exists in the meantime a local demand for the lower kinds, which, it is expected, will fully employ the sugar house.

Consulting Committee.—Mr. Reiners and Mr. Sassoon offer themselves for re-election. Mr. Limjanco retires.

Auditors.—The accounts have been audited in Manila by Mr. John Macnab and here by Mr. Thos. Arnold. Messrs. Macnab and Arnold are recommended for re-election.

The CHAIRMAN—Gentlemen, the next business is the appointment of the Consulting Committee. Mr. Limjanco who has been hitherto a large shareholder, having retired, the two remaining members of the Committee and General Agents think it advisable to supply his place. Under the circumstances we think it advisable to leave it to the meeting to nominate any gentleman in whom they have confidence, but in the event of the meeting leaving it in the hands of the Committee they will take care to elect a suitable colleague immediately after the meeting.

No nomination being made, the CHAIRMAN said—Falling any nomination, we propose at present merely to re-elect the two remaining members of the Committee.

On the motion of Mr. SAYLE, seconded by Mr. MORGAN, Messrs. Sassoon and Reiners were re-elected on the Consulting Committee.

On the motion of Mr. WILLIAMSON, seconded by Mr. POLISHWALLA, Messrs. J. Macnab and Thos. Arnold were re-elected auditors.

This concluded the business of the meeting.—*Daily Press.*

Amusements.

THE MASONIC CHARITY BALL.

As all good things should end with a climax, it is very fitting that the ball given annually by the Freemasons in support of their excellent charities shall be the final public event of the dancing season. The great numerical strength of the international brotherhood, the magnificent regalia of the numerous orders, degrees, and lodges, and the mystic meaning which can be thrown into the decorations as well as the excellent principles of philanthropy and brotherly love which are typified in the ceremonies and insignia of the order all tend to make this meeting the crowning event of the season of balls. The gathering at the Masonic Hall on Thursday evening was generally acknowledged to eclipse even the successes of former years. The arrangements had been made by a Committee, of which the Right Worshipful Grand Master

Cornelius Thorne was the President, R. W. Bro. C. J. Holliday, Hon. Treasurer, and R. W. Bro. Drummond Hay, Hon. Secretary. The Hall was decorated under the superintendence of a Committee consisting of W. Bros. T. W. Kingsmill, T. Pemberton, N. P. Anderson, J. D. Bishop and M. H. Cook, and Bros. T. W. Wright and G. R. Wingrove. The programme and arrangements for the band were made by Bros. G. B. Fentum, W. C. Howard, C. J. Holliday and A. Middleton; and the Invitation Committee consisted of W. Bros. W. H. Short, D. C. Jansen, C. Penfold, Drummond Hay and J. L. Hammond. The whole building was magnificently decorated. Above the porch shone a bright star of gas jets, and within, above the staircase, was a brilliant illumination bearing the motto, "Audi, Vide, Tace." Pillars, roof and walls throughout the building were hung with festoons of evergreens, and flowers in abundance bloomed in all the rooms; mystic designs, formed of all the degrees of Masonry—Craft, Royal Arch, and Knight Templars—appearing everywhere. At the foot of the stairs was a fountain throwing a high jet of water, amidst evergreens and flowers; at each stage of the ascent fresh implements and insignia appertaining to Masonry were met with, and at the head of the staircase was a pedestal on which rested the open Bible and compasses. The decorations of the great Hall were similar to those of last years. A dado, ornamented with fine-pointed stars and other masonic emblems, embellished the walls, and the shields of the various lodges, each bearing the name of the Master, hung in a line about it. On the platform, by the organ, sat the members of the Customs band, and the gallery at the opposite end afforded for those who did not themselves engage in the dances, an excellent vantage-ground for surveying the brilliant and picturesque scene below.

The refreshment room was very prettily decorated, and was furnished with everything which might add to the enjoyment of the guests, while in the lower part of the building a card-room and refreshment room were amply provided with means by which those gentlemen who were unable or unwilling to find partners for the dances might pleasantly while away the hours. The guests began to assemble at about a quarter before the appointed time, and half an hour later the preliminary march was struck up. Masons in the gorgeous apparel of all the orders and of all the lodges in China and many elsewhere came in rapid succession, totally eclipsing the sombre hues of their male guests, and bidding fair to out rival even the ball-dresses of the ladies. Conspicuous among them were the magnificent regalia of the District Grand Master, and the white cloaks and Maltese crosses of the Knights Templars. Some of the masons appeared, perhaps, a little overburdened with their trappings, but the general effect was magnificent in the extreme. On the completion of the march, the first quadrille was formed, and from that time till about half-past ten the company came in fast, until the room was crowded. The stewards, however, attended to their duties well, and although the limits of the hall were somewhat severely taxed, the dancing was carried on with the greatest spirit, and enjoyment seemed universal. At about midnight the first part of the programme was finished, and the interesting ceremony which is always a favourite feature in these gatherings was performed. The Knights Templars ranged themselves in lines at the entrance to the ball-room, and formed with their swords an arch of steel, under which the Company, headed by the President of the Ball, the Right Worshipful Grand Master Cornelius Thorne and Madame Flesch, wife of the French Consul-General, passed on their way to the supper room. This room, very prettily decorated, was speedily

filled, the tables being laid for 180 persons. An excellent repast was provided, embracing an exceedingly varied list of delicacies of every kind. In the interval for supper one or two extra dances were improvised to the playing of Mr. Vinay and Dr. Ruegg. As the morning wore on the number of ladies gradually decreased, but many remained till the end, and dancing was kept up with spirit until long past three o'clock; the Customs Band playing throughout with their usual care and good taste. We understand that there were in all 243 subscribers, so that there is good reason to hope that when all the expenses have been paid there will be a substantial sum remaining to be devoted to the charitable object for which the ball was originated. One of the features of the evening was a quadrille danced by the Knights Templars in the cloaks of their order. The programme of music was as follows:—

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| Marche—Athalie | Mendelssohn. |
| 1—Quadrille—Coquelicot | Metra. |
| 2—Valse—Très Jolie | Waldteufel. |
| 3—Schottische—Cybella | Coote. |
| 4—Lancers | Original. |
| 5—Galop—Prestissimo | Waldteufel. |
| 6—Polka—Anna | Strauss. |
| 7—Valse—Bien Aimée | Waldteufel. |
| 8—Mazurka—Le Rhin | Metra. |
| 9—Valse—Solitude | Waldteufel. |
| 10—H. Schottische | Original. |
| 11—Lancers—Rip Van Winkle. Planquette. | |
| 12—Valse—Sweethearts | Sullivan. |
| Marche—Le Prophète | Meyerbeer. |
| 13—Valse—Soldaten Lieder | Gungl. |
| 14—Polka—Minnit | Waldteufel. |
| 15—Quadrille—Potpourri | Strauss. |
| 16—Valse—Le Soir | Metra. |
| 17—Mazurka—Violetta | Faust. |
| 18—Schottische—Bianca | Jullien. |
| 19—Galop—Air de Ballet | Adam. |
| 20—Valse—Souviens toi | Waldteufel. |

Correspondence.

REVIEWERS REVIEWED.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SIR,—Your reviewer has favoured my little books with a longer notice than they either deserve or expected. It will appear ungenerous, perhaps, if after so great kindness, I subject the reviewer to review. But I am anxious to explain one or two points which your writer has quite misapprehended.

In the first place I decline to be considered an apologist for the failure of Christianity in China. It has not failed; it will not fail; it cannot fail. As well might we apologize for the failure of the harvest in winter or early spring. It is only seed-time at present in our Mission work. Apology may be urgently needed to account for the comparative apathy amongst Christians as to the triumph of their faith; but none for the failure of that which has gone forth conquering and to conquer. This is the tone which, I had intended to maintain in my two books "China as a Mission Field," and "The Chehkiang Mission;" and I am sorry to have been misunderstood.

With reference to the small book of verse, your reviewer is somewhat ungenerous. He credits me with the ambition to rival the Laureate; instead of thinking it possible that I wished to interest the good people of Shanghai. My idea in bringing the few remaining copies of my little book here, was that the discussions of Chinese scenery with which the book abounds, would in some measure please dwellers in this dreary flat; and as being written in China, and in great measure about China, would be generously dealt with.

But I am specially concerned to notice the somewhat flippant allusion at the close of the review, to a book not received at all

from Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, and dragged in unnecessarily.*

Your reviewer observes that it must seem strange to English readers of my "Chinese Stories," that they have to go back two or three thousand years for instances of filial piety. This possible though improbable criticism from an English child, is met in my preface,—and certainly I should be the last to encourage the idea that Chinese filial piety is a thing of the past. But unfortunately our Chinese critics are disposed to think that filial piety is their monopoly; and that, neither in ancient nor modern days, have the outer barbarians approached to their models of virtue. Now my Chinese book of stories **大倫圖說** is designed to meet this idea; and while praising to the full Chinese filial piety, I show from the Bible first, then from ancient secular history (Greek and Roman), from English history mediæval and modern, from events of the present day, and finally from our Lord's own life on earth, that filial piety, and that of a deep and lofty type, has been known in other lands. Your reviewer ignores all this; and fixes his artistic and critical eye, in a fine frenzy rolling, on one picture alone out of the 50 in my book.

Apologising for the length of this letter, quite out of proportion, even as the review which I review was, to the merits of the subject,

I remain, yours faithfully,

A. E. MOULE.

28th March.

* The book here referred to reached us at the same time as the others, and, as we believed, formed part of the same batch. We take the opportunity, however, of expressing our extreme regret at having given the Archdeacon any grounds for annoyance, than which nothing was further from our wish.—Ed.

Law Reports.

IN H.B.M.'s SUPREME COURT.

Shanghai, 28th March, 1883.

Before Sir RICHARD T. RENNIE, Chief Justice.

R. S. RAPHAEL v. B. D. BENJAMIN.

This was an application for an order to take an account relative to various partnership transactions between the parties, extending over a period of several years. Mr. H. S. Wilkinson and Mr. A. Robinson appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. R. E. Wainwright and Mr. Dowdall for the defendant.

On the Chief Justice taking his seat, Mr. WILKINSON remarked that although this was not the first time that his Lordship had sat, it was the first that the Bar had been present when his Lordship was on the Bench; and he had been asked on their behalf to express their gratification at Sir Richard's appointment to the Chief Justiceship.

The CHIEF JUSTICE said it was hardly necessary for him to say how gratifying it was to him to meet his old friends again. He hoped that the good relations which had always existed between the Bench and the members of the Bar would still continue.

Mr. Wilkinson then opened the case for the plaintiff, but, as no objection was raised on behalf of the defendants to the accounts being taken, the discussion was a purely technical one, relating to the form of the order. It was agreed that the plaintiff should draw up an order, and that its terms should be finally settled in Chambers on Saturday morning next.

INQUEST.

Shanghai, 31st March, 1883.

Before R. A. MOWAT, Esq., H.B.M.'s Coroner, and a Jury consisting of Messrs. W. YORK, J. H. P. PARKER and A. REYNELL.

An inquest was opened this afternoon at Pootung on the body of James Flack, late Second Officer of the *An Ding*, Steam Dredger.

The Jury having viewed the body, Mr. BERESFORD HUEY deposed—I am Superintendent of the Sailors' Home. The body which the jury have just viewed is that of James Flack. He was an inmate of the Home. He had been Second Officer of the *An Ding* Dredger, just out from England. He was paid off on the 16th of this month, but came to the Home three days previously—on the 13th, and lived there till the evening of Monday the 19th. I last saw him alive at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of that day; he was at that time perfectly sober. I am quite sure that the body is that of James Flack. He was about 47 years of age. I have examined the body; there was a mark over the right eye—a slight cut, such as might have been caused by his striking against something in falling. The body looked to me rather fresh. I imagine it had been in the water about five days. The man was respectfully conducted in the home, but I saw him once under the influence of drink; that was on the day he was paid off. I spoke to him about it on the Monday when I last saw him, and he promised that it should not occur again. I reported his absence to Mr. Stripling at the Hongkew Police Station about forty-eight hours after he left the home, and afterwards to Mr. Scott, Registrar of Shipping, at the British Consulate. I have about \$130 belonging to the deceased in my possession, as well as all his effects.

JAMES HOWELL, Inspector of River Police, said—It was reported to me this morning that the body of a foreigner was lying at Butterfield and Swire's upper wharf. I went there and found the body on the beach, just grounded. I had it brought here, and reported the circumstance to the Court. There are no marks on the body except a cut over the right eye. It appears to have been in the water about five days.

THOMAS FAWCETT said—I was Steward on the *An Ding*, and I am now living in the Home. I have seen the body; it is that of James Flack, late Second Officer of the *An Ding*. I last saw him at 6 o'clock on Monday the 19th. He was then perfectly sober. I do not know what became of him after that. He was a married man, but his wife was dead. He had grown-up children. When he was aboard he was well conducted, but when he was on shore he was not. I have seen him drunk several times on shore.

The CORONER said he would adjourn the inquest to see if they could trace the man from the time he left the home to the time his body was found.

The inquest was accordingly adjourned till Thursday next, the 5th April, at 11 a.m., at the British Court-room.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTED.

Per str. *Laeyuen*, for Tientsin—Mr. Crick.
Per str. *Kung Wo*, for Hankow and Ports—Mr. and Mrs. Locke, Messrs. Smith and Farrell.

Per str. *Tokio Maru*, for Nagasaki—Mr. Hitayata.
Per str. *Hio-go*—Mr. and Mrs. O. de Cleveumont, Messrs. W. P. Ryland and R. A. Fitch.
For Yokohama—Messrs. Eldred Holton, jr., and J. Bissett.
For San Francisco—Miss Fidd, and Mrs. John Fryer.
For Liverpool—Rev. A. J. Warner, Messrs. Geo.

Wilson, R. Wilson, A. M. Archibald and E. Ward.

Per str. *El Dorado*, for Chefoo—Mr. T. Betts.

Per str. *Wuchang*, for Tientsin—Lieut. Haenckeler, Eug. Fleischer, and Mr. A. P. Happer.

Per str. *Haeshin*, for Foochow—Mr. H. G. Rathbone.

Per str. *Chungking*, for Tientsin—Messrs. J. A. Hawes and Franz Hopp.

Per str. *Kiangfoo*, for Hankow—Messrs. P. S. Parshakoff, James R. Reddie and J. W. Paterson.

Per str. *Nagoya Maru*, for Nagasaki—Mrs. A. Uyeno; 1 Japanese in steerage. For Hio-go—Messrs. Edw. Sheppard, Paul von Rath, G. Slade, A. Nachtrieb and S. Roustan.
For Yokohama—Mr. and Mrs. Geo. J. Yeo and two children, and Mr. Clyma. For Paris—Mr. J. Roustan.

Per str. *Yungling*, for Wenchow—Mrs. A. Williams, Messrs. F. R. Martin, H. E. Parker and P. Cuniffy.

Per str. *Pekin*, for Chinkiang—Mr. H. W. Brazier. For Hankow—Mr. Geo. Claremont.

ARRIVED.

Per str. *El Dorado*, from Tientsin—Mr. P. Von Möllendorff, Mr. N. Möller and child and two Korean Princes.

Per str. *Kiangkwan*, from Hankow and Ports—Mrs. Greigh, Messrs. Allen, Bissett, Creek and White.

Per str. *Nagoya Maru*, from Japan—Mr. and Mrs. C. Thomas, Mrs. A. Smith, Messrs. G. L. Murray, Wemmels and G. Walden.

Per str. *Kingpai*, from Tientsin—Mr. David Mullins and Herr von Rath.

Per str. *Wuchang*, from Tientsin—Hon. J. Russell Young, Mrs. J. Russell Young, Dr. Bretshulder, Messrs. C. A. Clyma, C. E. Hill, A. David, and Monsieur Piry.

Per str. *Haeshin*, from Foochow via Wenchow—Mr. Sele and children, Messrs. Sheppard, Slade, Lay, Hopp, Murray, Haughton and Sorhill.

Per str. *Yangtsé*, from Marseilles—Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Dase, Messrs. H. W. Brazier, H. E. Bush, Howie, Haenckeler, Fleischer, J. R. Reddie, Kea, J. H. Fancote, P. Narginaire, F. de Meester, F. de Peuter, W. T. Phipps, Von Ford and Andrew P. Happer.
From Colombo—Rev. Mr. Muscat.
From Pondichery—Mr. C. Rundall.
From Hongkong—Messrs. O. Goodwin, Roselet and boy, Stamfordt Faye and Jameson; Miss A. Young.

Per str. *Keelung*, from Hongkong and Coast Ports—Messrs. Johnson, Smith and Smith (I.M. Customs.)

Per str. *Fookang*, from Hongkong—Mr. F. Osborn.

Per str. *Pekin*, from Hankow—Rev. J. R. Shaltheimer and Mr. Talbot. From Chinkiang—Mrs. Gearing and two children, Messrs. Morrison, Long, Washbrook and Friend.

Per str. *W. Coras de Vries*, from Hankow—Messrs. J. Nelson, T. Gilbert, J. B. Sandstrom and J. W. Innocent.

Per str. *Chungking*, from Tientsin—Messrs. Laon, Heick and Parshakoff.

Per str. *Huayuen*, from Hongkong—Mrs. Talpey, Messrs. Clements, Margal and Paterson.

Per str. *Taiwo*, from River Ports—Mr. and Mrs. Hunt and child, and Mr. E. Smithers.

Per str. *Chintung*, from Tientsin—Miss L. Mackenzie, Messrs. Macomber and Wong, and a Korean Minister.

Per str. *Nansing*, from Foochow—Messrs. Maitland and Clyma.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Day of Month.	Barometer.		Thermometers in shade.		Hygrometer at 9 A.M.		Wind.	Rainfall in inches previous 24 hours.
	9 A.M.	Attached Therm.	Max.	Min.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.		
Mar.								
28	30.24	49.0	60.8	40.0	48.6	44.5	2 South	..
29	30.05	50.0	65.0	47.0	55.5	51.5	3 S.W.	..
30	31.35	49.0	57.6	43.0	48.5	45.0	3 S.W.	..
Ap.								
1	30.19	53.5	62.5	47.5	53.0	49.0	3 S.E.	..
2	30.07	55.0	67.5	47.0	64.6	52.5	3 "	..
3	29.25	56.0	63.0	52.5	63.5	53.0	3 N.W.	0.31
4	29.95	57.0	65.5	50.5	56.5	53.0	4 S.W.	..

EXPLANATION.

Initials:—b, blue sky; c, clouds; f, fog; h, hail; l, lightning; m, misty (hazy); o, overcast (dull) r, rain; s, snow; t, thunder; z, calm; Force from 1 to 21, estimated.

OPIUM RETURN FOR WEEK ENDED 24TH MARCH, 1883.

IMPORTED	MALWA.		PATNA.		BENARES.		PERSIAN.					
	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.				
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels	1,814	1,314.00	56	67.20	..	..	10	10.00				
Returned from shore on board R. Vessels.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed	..	..	15	18.00	5	6.00	..	..				
Landed direct	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Total.....	1,814	1,314.00	71	85.20	5	6.00	10	10.00				
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	23½	23.60	107	128.40	78	93.60	25	25.00				
RE-EXPORTED from board Receiving Vessels:—												
Description.	Chinkiang.	Wuhu.	Kiukiang.	Hankow.	Chefoo.	Tientsin.	Newchwang.	Ningpo.	Wêneshow.	Fooshow.	Hongkong.	Total.
	Chta. Wght.	Chta. Wght.	Chta. Wght.	Chta. Wght.	Chta. Wght.	Chta. Wght.	Chta. Wght.	Chta. Wght.	Chta. Wght.	Chta. Wght.	Chta. Wght.	Ch. Wg. Pts.
Malwa.....	251 251.00	109 109.00	46½ 48.50	78 78.00	4 4.00	31 31.00	56½ 56.50	92 99.00			6 6.00	681 681.00
Patna.....	8 9.60			11 18.20				2 2.40	2 2.40			28 27.60
Benares.....	36 43.20				5 6.00			4 4.80				45 54.00
Persian.....	11 11.00	1 1.00	2 2.00	1 1.00	2 2.00	2 2.00	1 1.00	15 15.00				35 35.00
Turkey.....												
Total..	306 314.80	110 110.00	48½ 48.50	90 92.20	11 12.00	33 33.00	57½ 57.50	120 121.20	2 2.40		6 6.00	784 797.60

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHANGHAI, 3rd April, 1883.

PIECE GOODS.—The week which closed last night has not been exceptionally interesting from a business point of view. For a few days after last mail left for Europe there was no unusual complaint heard on the score of demand. The riverine dealers and those from Ningpo and our own immediate surroundings have, in their requirements—which have been made welcome to sellers by their cash accompaniments—have sustained the market in very fair measure; but, latterly, the northern men have evinced a retiring spirit, and it has been borne in upon importers generally that the end of the spring burst of 1883, or something akin thereto draweth nigh. Moreover there are who see in the recent Native Bank failures accomplished and apprehended, the sudden tightening of the native purse strings, and the advance in the rates of interest for daily loans, the signs of the approach of the predicted monetary spring setting day trouble, and the prospect is far from comforting. But “sufficient unto the day,” &c. Demand has not yet wholly collapsed, nor have prices suffered materially, since this day week, whilst sterling exchange is now quoted in favour of remitters.

Grey Shirtings.—8½-lbs.—The aggregate of sales during the week under notice, being as reported under 45,000 pieces, is small as compared with the totals of some of its immediate predecessors, but we cannot find, excepting in occasional instances that in private sale prices have altered. The tendency, however, has been in favour of buyers, and this same tendency is at length visible in Auction sales, in the qualities more suitable for the northern markets. The chop quotations of the week, or a few of them, are:—*Double Lion* £1.44, *Green Pagoda* £1.43, *Horse and Jockey* £1.50, *Red Stag Head* £1.52½, *Red Joss* £1.56, *Green Unicorn Head* £1.58, *Blue Joss* £1.64, *Triple Cash* £1.70, *Green Lion* (Dewhurst's) £1.74, *Eagle XX* £1.75, and *Double Feather* £1.76 per piece.

6 and 7-lbs.—The market has continued inanimate, and rates, although in the main supported, have not been strong. At auction recently they gave way, and privately the dealers have given decided preference to the seller whom they found most willing to concede a point. Of the lighter weight the sales amount to only 4,000 pieces, but of the heavier some 9,500 pieces are said to have changed hands.

9½ and 10-lbs.—Sales in private exceeds 20,000 pieces for the week, but although this evidences a tendency towards increase and the unsold stock is by no means excessive, holders have been unable to advance their selling quotations. *Pagoda* is quoted £1.91, *Triple Cash* and *Blue Joss* £2.03, *Red Joss* £2.10, *Red Dragon* £2.18, *Hand and Branch* £2.20 and so on.

12-lbs.—In English goods there has been scarcely any business reported, and only a limited amount in the American fabric, the latter embracing *Joss* and *Eagle R* at £2.60 per piece.

White Shirtings.—A sudden quiet settled down on this branch days ago, and has not yet been removed. The result is that there is not much to report to-day. Total of sales published 8,000 pieces 64 reeds, and about 1,000 pieces *Irihes* on the bases of last mail's currencies.

T-Cloths.—A moderate enquiry has prevailed for 7-lbs. of fair to good Mexican qualities, and particulars of sales to extent of about 25,000 pieces have transpired. For guidance the following chop quotations are recorded:—*Silver Phoenix* £1.05, *Novelli's Blue Shield* £1.07, *Silver Buffalo*, and *Horse and Jockey* £1.11, *Sea Lion* £1.15, *Hand and Branch* £1.21, *Red Anchor* £1.22½, *Silver Dragon* £1.24, *Blue Gun* £1.32½, *Blue Dragon XIX* £1.50, and the 4, 5, and 6 *Fung Wan* £1.56, £1.60 and £1.70 per piece. Further, a large lot of 8-lbs. *Blue Dragon XIX* at £1.75 (24,000 pieces) appears amongst the week's transactions.

Drills continue to make but a sorry show as a want for or by the people, but the better makes of English have been asked for, and business in them to some extent has taken place at £2.50 for *Beaver*, £2.67½ for *Horse* and £2.70 for *Fish and Dragon*, and sales of *Warrior* at £1.40 are reported. Total 6,500 pieces. In Dutch there has not been anything done, and next to nothing in American Drills.

Jeans have been wholly neglected.

Sheetings.—In the American import purchases of *Indian Head* to extent of 6,000 pieces at £2.85 have been announced, but the records of the week are silent as regards English Sheetings.

Fancy Cottons.—In this department there is little or no change to chronicle. Neither *Velvets*, *Velveteens*, *Damasks*, nor *Dyed Brocades* have been asked for, but nearly 4,000 pieces of 25 yard *Cashmeres* have been taken at £1.62½ a 1.75 per piece; *Handkerchiefs* have been dealt in to extent of 5,000 dozen at from £0.40/44 per doz.; of *Cotton Lastings*—plain and figured—the settlements add up, over 3,200 pieces and the prices have ranged from £2.10/20 for the former up to £3.30 for the latter; a small business has been done in *Lawns* at £0.59/60 per piece, and a little lot of *White Brocades* at £1.40 is published; *Turkey Red Cambrics* have not been wanted since this day week, when a parcel of 400 pieces 3lbs. *Double Lion* and *Flag* was placed at £1.55; but *Cotton Yarn* has continued in quiet demand and nearly 200 bales have changed hands at £61.00, for the lower spinnings, and £74½ for *Blue Dragon*, £76.00 for *Blue Butterfly* and Dewhurst's *Green Lion*, and £76½ for *Red Joss* of the higher.—The market for all faucies closes quietly.

Woollens.—The Woollens goods market has been lifeless throughout, and barring a few small transaction in *Spanish Stripes*, and in English and Dutch *Camlets* of special chops and at low prices there has been scarcely anything published. The dealers now say, however, that the news from Hankow is more encouraging, and they look for a better business in *Camlets* immediately. The wants of the native soldiery have been the chief feature in the *Camlets* enquiry, *Scarlet*, *Gentain* and *Orange* being the colors dealt in for their equipment.

Sales 290 pieces English *Camlets* at £15.60 for *Dark Blue I.I.I.*, £14.00 for *W.W.W.*, and £12.20 for *A.A.A.*, £8.80 for *Scarlet Soldier*, £8.80 for *Orange Two Man*, and £9.15 a 9.45 for *Dark Gentain*, and 50 pieces best Dutch 37-inch at £22.00 per piece. *Spanish Stripes*, 150 pieces on the basis of £0.47½ per yard for *Scarlet B.T.I.* and *Medium Cloths* 48 pieces *Gentain* at £0.65 per yard. *Long Ells*, *Lastings*, *Lustres*, plain and figured, none reported.

Metals.—Mr. Bielfeld says in his report:—There is a general revival of trade. Natives are doing a fairly average turnover, and though in some classes of goods stocks are still heavy, yet there has been a good number of orders secured from the ports in other branches. It seems to be admitted that the prospects of the spring business are substantially better than was anticipated would be the case. **LEAD.**—The market continues dull and lifeless. Sales are:—50 tons L.B. at £3.95, one month's delivery; 50 tons L.B. at £3.91½, prompt; 100 tons B.L. at £3.80, prompt; 100 tons *Enthoven* at £3.75, prompt. **NAILROD IRON.**—The market for Belgian is moderately active and firm. Spot Invoices may be quoted £2.07. There are no transactions in English on record. **BAR IRON.**—Has ruled quiet and orders are coming forward slowly. **PIG IRON.**—In good demand at quotations. **OLD IRON.**—The market for all kinds has ruled steady but quiet, except a sale of 100 tons *Horse Shoes* (loose), no fresh business having transpired and no new feature of interest reported. **TIN PLATES.**—Though the demand shows no material increase in the past few days, the market generally has a very steady tone, the stock being small and in good hands. **STEEL.**—Is in fair demand and steady. **STRAITS TIN.**—Has improved in value, sales are:—100 slabs *Poon Hing*, 200 slabs *Fok-chok*, 500 slabs *Sok-kong*, 500 slabs *Biliton* at £23.50. **COPPER AND YELLOW METAL SHEATHING.**—100 piculs *Japan Goda Copper* were taken at £16.40. Sales of *Sheathing* are of no importance. **IRON WIRE.**—A sale of 200 casks No. 11/25 to arrive has been made, but terms are kept private. 100 casks Nos. 14/19 were sold at £4.40.

Miscellaneous.—**MATCHES**—Are in moderate demand at quotations. Sales are:—138 cases Vienna, best at £20.25; 50 cases Black Dip Safety 4 medal chop at £16.50; 35 cases Black Dip Safety new chop damaged at £15.00 to 15.20 at auction; 20 cases each 25 gross Paraffine at £6.75 at auction; 27 cases Vienna, 3 colors at £17.00; 150 cases Vienna, square boxes at £7.00 to 7.50. **WINDOW GLASS**—There is no change in the position of the market. 1,000 cases spot were sold at £2.90. **NEEDLES**—Sales reported reported are:—30 cases No. 1 to 5 Gold eyed in paper boxes at £90.00; 5 cases No. 1 to 5 Silver eyed in tin boxes at £60.00; 15 cases No. 1 to 5 Silver eyed in tin boxes at £72.00. **ANILINE DYES**—The tone of the market appears to be fairly steady and transactions of some magnitude have transpired. Sales, include:—10,000 bottles each 2 oz. Green Crystal, chop at £0.22½ to 0.25; 45,000 tins each 2 oz. Green Lion chop at £0.22½; 20,000 bottles each 2 oz. Scarlet RRR at £0.15; 10,000 tins each 8 oz. Scarlet RRR at £0.46; 20,000 tins each 8 oz. Scarlet RRR at 0.45.

Kerosene Oil.—About 10,000 cases have passed into the hands of consumers mostly for short prompt at prices gradually dropping from £1.36 to £1.34. The market closes quiet at quotations. Stock 340,000 cases.

Chinese Market.—A fair business continues to be done in SUGAR, the sales reported being 7,250 piculs, half white and half brown at unchanged prices, except for second quality of Swatow white, which is 1 mace lower. PEPPER—Little doing. SANDALWOOD—Market dull and sales small. CORTEX is about 2 mace higher, but little business is going on in it. FLINTS—Sales 100 piculs at quotations.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—Rather more business has been doing, and the settlements for the mail are about 800 bales:—TSATLEE—Pagoda at £380, Cat and Bee at £372½, Buffalo 3 at £365, £367½, and £370, Gold Stork at £365, Deer chop at £362½, SSS Dollar at £360, Pah Ling at £360, Pah Hock at £370, Gold Elephant at £350, Ku Kee Chun Ling at £352½, Siebing Quang Fong at £337½, Deer XX at £337½, Teatlee Black Lion 4 at £370, Guo Ki Ling at £347½, Gold Ki Ling at £342½, Cha Ki Ling at £330, Bird Chan Ling at £353, Bird Fong at £370, Taysam 9/12 Moss at £290, Market at £325 and £335, Hangchow Lily at £330, Hangchow at £320 and £331½. TATSAAM—White Kaling at £310/35. **YELLOW SILK**—Mienchow at £287½ and £290, Kopun at £250 and £257½, Vangchow at £227½, Hoyoung at £230 and £232½. **RE-REELS** £350 and £400.

Tea.—The following is the business in Black and Green Tea since the departure of the English mail.

BLACK.—Tea no settlements reported. Stock, 179 ½-chests.

GREEN.—Settlements are:—

Moyune, common to fine	813 half-chests at £15 to 19 per picul.	Pingsuey, fine.....	1,028 ½-chests at £19½ to 20½ per picul.
Teenkai, finest	157 " " 31 "	" com. to medium....	643 " " 10½ " 15 "
" medium	423 " " 17 "		

Total..... 3,064 ½-chests.

The stock consists of 3,380 ½-chests Country Tea, 3,291 Pingsuey and 352 Local Packed—Total 7,023 ½-chests.

Exchange.—Our market advanced during the week to 4s. 11½d for Bank Transfers, and 5s. 0½d. for 4 months' sight Bank Bank Bills, and a fair business has been done especially in the former. Credits at 4 months' sight have been 5s. 1d. a 5s. 1½d., and Documentary Paper of same currency 5s. 1½d. On France 4 months' Documentary Paper has ranged from Fcs. 6.41 a Fcs. 6.43.

Shares.—There has been a good deal doing in this market and values have been well sustained. Insurance shares are generally higher, those of some of the offices having been in strong demand. Hongkong and Shanghai Bank stock has been sold at 191 premium and 73 exchange for cash, 196, 197, and 197½ for 30th current and 20½ for 30th May. Hongkong Fires have been placed at £1,340, and China Fires at £350, 357½, and 360, exchange 73, for cash and 356 for 30th April. In Marine Insurance shares the following transactions are recorded. North China at £1,850, Union at £600 and 750, China Traders at £2,300, Yangtze at £900, 910, 915, and 950, Canton at £135 and Chinese at £215. Shanghai and Hongkew Wharfs have been at £303, China Loan of 1881 at £530, and Birt's Wharf at £52.

AUCTION SALES.

COTTON GOODS.

Grey Shirtings—8½-lbs.—4,750 pieces, at (on 28th ultimo, E-Wo) £1.41½ and £1.43½/43 for Black and Black XX Tea Caddy, and £1.69½/69½ for Blue Tea Caddy; and (on 29th ultimo, Yuen-Fong) £1.24½/24½ for Two Man, £1.24½/26½ for House, £1.36 and £1.50½/50 for Blue and Painted Britannia, £1.48 for Red Fish and Dragon, and £1.59½/60½ for Five Brothers.

6-lbs.—400 pieces Red Stag, Stork and Peacock, at £0.93½/94 per piece.

7-lbs.—1,200 pieces, at £1.12½/12½ for Blue Stag, Stork, &c., and £1.17/18 for Blue Britannia.

9½ a 10-lbs.—1,500 pieces at £2.18½ for Blue Tea Caddy, £2.07/07½ for Red Britannia, and £2.31½/31½ for Painted Britannia (10.12lbs.)

12-lbs.—510 pieces, at £2.45½, £2.47½, and £2.52½/51 for A. X.X.X. and A.A. Blue Tea Caddy, and £2.53½/52½ for Soldier.

White Shirtings.—1,000 pieces Blue Double Light House, 64-reed, at £1.60½/61, and 1,000 pieces, 72-reed Red Double Light House at £2.00/00½ per piece.

T-Cloths—7-lbs.—1,800 pieces, at £1.19½/19½ for Red Dragon, £1.20½/21½ for Red Tea Caddy, £1.11½/12 for Blue Tea Caddy, and £1.20/20½ for Painted Britannia.

Jeans—8-lbs.—English, 520 pieces, at £1.48½ for Blue Tea Caddy, and £1.27½ for Peacock.

Turkey Reds Cambrics.—280 pieces, at £1.04/03½ for Mandarin, and £0.95½ for Man and Carriage.

WOOLLENS.

Auctions—	Scarlet.	Dk. Blue.	Gentian.	Green, and NewGreen.	Orange and Yellow.	Ash & Lav.	White	Purple	Black.	Brown & Mag.	Mauve.	Lt. Gt.	Sales Pcs.
E-wo, 28th March.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Pcs.
Camlets, H. & Man p.p.	8.80/8.81	8.17½	9.10/9.05	7.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.13	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sales, pcs....	30	20	30	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	100
" Red Lion p. pce.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
" H.D.B. p. pce.	9.52½/9.44	9.47	9.70/9.69	.....	10.54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.24	10.10	.....
Sales, pcs....	30	20	30	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	20	120
LongElls, H.D.B.p.pce.	4.82/4.81	5.20	.....	5.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sales, pcs....	100	20	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	140
S.Stripes, H.D.B.p.yd.	0.48.9/49	0.51	0.49.8	0.51.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.50.9	.....	.....	0.44½	.....
Sales, pcs....	36	6	24	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	12	96
YUEN-YONG, 29th Mar.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camlets, S.S.G.p.pce.	9.17½/9.15	9.52½/9.67½	9.70/9.77½	8.72½	10.90	.....	.....	8.57½	7.70	.....	9.50	10.30	.....
Sales, pcs....	90	70	120	20	10	.....	.....	10	10	.....	10	10	450
" G.G. p. pce....	9.45/9.35	9.77½/9.80	9.87½/82½	8.87½	10.90	.....	.....	8.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sales, pcs....	130	60	10	10	10	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	300
L. Ells, G.G. p.pce.	4.99/98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200
Sales, pcs....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lastings, G.G.R. p.pce.	.....	.....	7.34/40	.....	.....	7.13	.....	.....	8.30/29	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sales, pcs....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	200
S.Stripes, T.T.B. p.yd.	0.50½/0.51	0.52	0.52½/1	.....	0.51	0.51	.....	.....	0.50½	.....	0.49	0.49	.....
Sales, pcs....	60	12	30	.....	3	3	.....	.....	6	.....	3	3	126
KIA-MING, 3rd inst.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camlets, C.P.H. p.pce.	9.61/59	10.10/11	9.86/93	.....	10.90/94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.18/9.99	.....
Sales, pcs....	100	50	50	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	280
Lastings, Lion p. pce.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.20/21	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sales, pcs....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	200
" Eleph. p. pce.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.07/06	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sales, pcs....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	100

QUOTATIONS—DUTY PAID.			DUTY.*	QUOTATIONS—DUTY PAID.			DUTY.*
G. E. GREY SHIRTINGS—			Tls. m. c.	PRINTED TWILLS—24/25 yds			Tls. m. c.
6-lbs 39-in 38½-yds.....nom	pc.	0.92½ to 1.05		50/52 ..	pc.	1.30 .. 1.80	
7-lbs ..		1.00 .. 1.40		Special ..		3.00 .. 3.50	0.07 per 30 yd.
Dawhurst's Eagle ..		None ..				3.70 ..	
8½ to 8½-lbs ..		1.05 .. 1.75		TURKEY REDS—			
D. Eagle XX ..		1.74 .. 1.77		24-yd 2 to 3-lbs. 32-in ..	pc.	0.90 .. 1.60	0.15 per pce.
9 to 9½-lbs ..nom		1.70 .. 1.85		Best ..		1.60 .. 1.80	
9½ to 10-lbs ..		1.80 .. 2.25					
Dewhurst's, Best ..		2.25 .. 2.53		VELVETS—Black, 22-in.....nom			0.12 .. 0.17½
11 to 12-lbs English 36 in..		2.35 .. 2.65	0.08 per pce.	VELVETEENS—Black, 18-in ..		0.12 .. 0.14	0.15 ..
12-lbs American 36 in ..		2.45 .. 2.95		26-in ..		0.16 .. 0.17½	per cent. ad. val.
G. E. WHITE SHIRTINGS—				41-in.....nom		0.03 .. 0.04	0.06½ per pce.
40-yds 36-in 56-rd.....	pc.	1.30 .. 1.40		DIMITES—12-yd 37-in ..	pc.	0.90 .. 1.20	0.03½ ..
60-reed ..		1.35 .. 1.45		16/24, nom ..		1.00 .. 1.34	0.70 per pcl.
64 ..		1.52 .. 1.80		MUSLINS—12-yd 42-in ..		0.52½ .. 0.65	
64 .. Best and 66-reed ..		1.80 .. 1.95		YARN—COTTON—Nos. 28/32 ..		68.00 .. 77.00	
72 to 80-reed ..		1.75 .. 2.15		16/24, nom ..		60.00 .. 67.50	
Best ..		2.25 .. 2.65		CAMELETS—English, SS.....	pc.	8.00 .. 9.70	
DRILLS, Am. 40-yd 30-in 14-lbs	pc.	2.55 .. 2.90		GG ..		9.60 ..	
English, 14 to 15-lbs ..		1.37½ .. 1.80	0.10 ..	SSG ..		9.38 ..	
Good to Finest ..		2.00 .. 2.70		HDB ..		9.70 ..	
Dutch, 14 to 14½-lbs.....nom		1.85 .. 2.30		CPH ..		9.96 ..	
JEANS, Dh., 30-yd 30-in 8½-lbs	pc.	1.60 .. 1.80	0.07½ ..	Dutch, 33 to 24-in ..		15.00 .. 19.00	
English, 8 to 8½-lbs ..		1.27½ .. 1.80		Do. 37-in ..		16.50 .. 22.00	
American, Beaver nom ..		2.35 .. 2.40		MEDIUM & BROAD CLOTHS ..	yd.	0.65 .. 1.20	
SHEETINGS—				SPANISH STRIPES ..		0.35 .. 0.55	
Am., 40yd. 36 to 38in. 14lbs.	pc.	2.45 .. 2.87½	0.08 ..	HDB ..		0.48 .. 0.49½	
Eng., 14 to 16lbs. ..		1.70 .. 2.10		TTB ..		0.49½ .. 0.52½	0.12
T-CLOTHS—				HH ..		0.52 .. 0.55	
6-lbs 24-yd 32-in Ord., nom	pc.	0.80 .. 0.95		BTI ..		0.47½ .. 0.55	
7-lbs ..		0.85 .. 1.00		CPH ..		0.48½ ..	
6-lbs Mexican.....		none ..	0.04 ..	LONG ELLS—			
7-lbs ..		0.97½ .. 1.27		Scarlet, 24-yd HH.....	pc.	5.30 .. 5.40	
7-lbs Mexican Special chops		1.30 .. 1.70		CPH ..		4.91 .. 4.92	
8 to 8½-lbs ..		1.10 .. 1.60	0.08 ..	UU ..		4.88 ..	
Better kinds and XX ..		1.75 .. 1.82½		HDB ..		4.81 .. 4.82	
HANDKERCHIEFS—				Sundries ..		4.40 .. 5.20	0.04½
Blue, 28 to 32-in.	doz.	0.42 .. 0.56	0.02½ per doz.	Assorted, HH ..		nom.	
Brown ..nom		0.35 .. 0.40		CPH ..		.. ..	
SPOTTED SHIRTINGS—White.	pc.	1.80 .. 2.00	0.10 per pce.	GG ..		.. ..	
Dyed, nom ..		2.00 .. 2.25		UU ..		.. ..	
BROCADES—White, 40-yd ..		1.85 .. 2.00	0.10 ..	V ..		.. ..	
Dyed ..		2.25 .. 2.45	0.15 ..	LASTINGS, 30-yd ..			5.25 .. 9.50
DAMASKS—Dyed, 40-yd nom		3.10 .. 3.75	0.20 ..	CRAPPE LASTINGS, 30-yd nom	pc.	2.50 .. 6.20	0.05
GENTIAN SHIRTINGS ..		1.90 .. 2.15	0.15 ..	CRAPPE LUSTRES ..		.. ..	
CHINTZ—Assorted ..	pc.	1.10 .. 1.40		PLAIN LUSTRES, Black.....		3.00 .. 3.40	
Blue ..		0.90 .. 1.15	0.07 per pce.	ORLEANS—Figured, 30-yd ..		2.25 .. 2.75	0.20 per pcl.
Brown ..nom		1.10 .. 1.20		Special Colors & Patterns ..		2.50 .. 3.30	
Scarlet ..		1.25 .. 1.40					

* Haikwan Sycee Tls. 100=Shanghai Currency Tls. 111.40.

METALS.		QUOTATIONS.		SUNDRIES.		QUOTATIONS.	
		T'm.c.	T'm.c.			T'm.c.	T'm.c.
JAPAN COPPER—Tiles, best ..	per picul	17.00 @	17.50	SUGAR—			
Or ..		16.00 ..	17.00	White, Swatow, No. 1 ..	per picul	5.30 @	5.80
QUICKSILVER—American ..		45.00 ..		" " " 2 ..		4.60 ..	5.10
TIN PLATES—Parson's.....	per box	3.75 ..	3.85	White, Canton, No. 1 ..		3.60 ..	4.20
STEEL ..	per tub			" " " 2 ..		5.20 ..	5.70
Bamboo ..	per picul	3.25 ..	3.35	" " " 3 ..		4.50 ..	5.00
TIN, Fong Hing ..		25.00 ..		Brown, Swatow, Best ..		3.60 ..	4.20
Fok Chok ..		24.50 ..		" " Common.....		3.40 ..	3.70
Chowkung, &c.		23.20 ..		" Canton.....		3.00 ..	3.20
FIG IRON ..	per ton	15.75 ..	20.00	" Common.....		3.20 ..	3.40
IRON WIRE, Nos. 11 & 21 ..	nom. per picul	4.00 ..	4.20	PETTER—Black ..		2.80 ..	3.00
" " 14 & 25 ..		4.30 ..	4.45	White ..		9.80 ..	10.80
" " 18 & 25 ..		4.40 ..	4.60	BATTANS—Common ..		13.30 ..	14.30
IRON—Nail Rod—				Good to fine ..		3.00 ..	3.60
Dawes' Best ..	per picul	2.15 ..	2.20	Best ..		4.00 ..	5.00
H. Rogers, Sons & Co.		2.05 ..	2.10	SAPAN WOOD—			
Sohier.....		2.00 ..	2.07½	3 pieces to the picul ..	per picul	1.80 ..	2.60
Belgian ..		1.95 ..	2.00	G & 7 ..		2.30 ..	2.60
English—Bar ..		1.70 ..	2.00	SANDALWOOD, South Sea ..		3.30 ..	3.70
Belgian ..		1.40 ..	1.80	Timor ..		5.50 ..	8.50
LEAD—				Malabar ..		13.00 ..	19.00
I. B ..		3.90 ..	3.95	WINDOW GLASS—			
French ..		3.80 ..	3.85	Small.....	per box	2.80 ..	2.90
German ..		3.75 ..	3.80	KEROSENE—Devoe's ..	per case	1.34 ..	1.36
				FLINT STONES ..	per picul	0.42 ..	0.46
				COTTON—Shanghai, best.....		10.20 ..	11.00
				Compoek ..		10.00 ..	10.70
				RICE—Shanghai ..	p. 150 cat.	2.80 ..	3.10
				Chinkiang.....		2.30 ..	2.60
				HIDES—Cow ..	per picul	13.80 ..	

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

Per Str. "STATHLEVEN," cleared 24th March, for NEW YORK.—Nutgalls 102 piculs. Hides 2,910.18 piculs. Musk 0.04 piculs. Rhubarb 26.25 piculs. Strawbraid 727.51 piculs. Wool—camel's 319 piculs, sheep's 107.46 piculs.

Per Str. "TOKIO MARU," cleared 27th March, for NEW YORK.—Musk 0.15½ piculs. For SAN FRANCISCO.—Feathers 6.16 piculs. Yak's tails 684.

Per Str. "CATHAY," cleared 28th March, for LONDON.—China ware 1 picul. Horse Hair 3.88 piculs. Hides 447.98 piculs. Musk 0.26½ piculs. Strawbraid 115.25 piculs. Tobacco 71.59 piculs. For LYONS.—Silk—Pongees 18.39 piculs. For TRIESTE.—Hides 106 piculs.

Statement of Imports and Deliveries of Cotton and Woollen Piece Goods for the week ending 2nd April, 1883, compiled from the "Customs Daily Returns," Nos. 68 to 73, both numbers inclusive.

Goods.	RE-EXPORTS AND THEIR DESTINATIONS.													
	Ningo.	Wenchow.	Chinkiang.	Wuhai-7.	Kinkiang.	Hankow.	Chefoo.	Tientsin.	Newchwang.	Foochow.	Hongkong.	Nagasaki.	Higo.	Yokohama.
Grey Shirtings †	10,350	1,270	29,675	5,750	1,165	59,290	4,430	52,582	3,362	660	...	...	...	10,550
T-Cloths	6,490	2,200	3,506	3,260	3,575	11,650	10,460	23,750	5,760	1,735	3,500	...	...	2,590
White Shirtings	1,250	550	5,755	1,550	1,000	18,908	1,250	18,627	723	50	1,180	240	800	500
Drills, English and Dutch	360	...	150	...	...	270	525	6,510	150	...	75	...	...	100
" American	...	...	60	20	...	825	105	1,875	450	...	105	...	...	240
Jeans, English and Dutch	150	...	100	...	...	820	60	6,930	...	...	...	...	...	60
" American	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	900	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sheetings, English	160	...	250	705	435	4,205	285	3,690	1,805	...	...	...	...	40
" American	180	...	40	40	40	400	890	9,250	400	...	...	...	...	...
Dyed Shirtings	30	...	3,097	80	...	100	500	330	175	...	...	...	...	...
Brocades & Sp. S'tings, White	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Dyed	...	...	160	50	...	340	230	846	228	...	...	...	...	150
Damasks, Dyed	...	...	40	...	...	40	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chintzes	160	...	710	25	60	1,150	560	2,799	176	...	...	...	...	475
Printed Twills	50	...	300	90	...	1,050	320	1,786	240	...	...	...	...	120
Turkey Red Shirtings	71	195	930	...	...	1,200	2,092	5,768	1,232	...	...	...	...	200
Velvets	...	...	30	96	96	224	50	324	60	...	300	30	...	90
Velveteens	24	...	30	...	...	108	...	...	630	...	120	...	...	60
Handkerchiefs	200	...	1,000	450	600	2,680	...	752	400	...	...	...	...	600
Muslins	98	...	500	100	...	900	...	...	...	100	100	...	...	800
Dimities	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	200
Cotton Yarn	...	...	...	...	78	362	39	201	...	...	...	...	...	72
Spanish Stripes	36	36	246	18	72	461	42	282	36	18	...	...	...	42
Medium and Broad Cloths	6	6	136	...	...	428	20	126	100	...	...	...	...	40
Camlets	20	130	210	110	230	1,320	50	70	490	40	160	...	...	120
Long Ells	...	...	450	140	200	640	60	20	380	...	...	...	...	60
Lastings	...	20	40	80	100	796	20	670	286	20	...	...	...	40
" Crape	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lastings, Cotton & Italians	...	80	500	120	50	792	1,280	3,288	900	...	...	...	...	50
Lustres, Plain	50	...	420	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	...	...	150
" Figured	...	60	300	120	...	2,580	...	820	180	60	...	...	...	62
" Crape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lead in Pigs	64	35	261	59	627	2,067	130	...	915	299	...	65	520	...
Iron—Nail Rod	193	55	1,688	541	706	...	84	8	798	...	...	...	...	...

Goods.	TOTAL DELIVERIES.			TOTAL IMPORTS.			STOCKS AT DATE ARE BASED ON THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE RETURNS, DATED 1ST JAN., 1883.	
	For the Week.	For Year From 1st Jan. 1883.	Against last year same term.	For the Week.	For Year From 1st Jan. 1883.	Against last year same term.	*At date Estimated.	Against 3rd April, 1882.
Grey Shirtings †	189,569	869,895	936,901	52,548	939,726	1,561,566	1,964,600	1,953,900
T-Cloths	81,091	361,944	317,809	10,551	373,511	308,281	555,800	696,200
White Shirtings	53,458	250,318	262,689	8,068	273,817	374,281	470,310	644,200
Drills, English and Dutch	8,200	29,338	59,750	1,350	9,891	125,112	346,500	418,700
" American	3,680	14,445	33,705	3,150	47,400	79,080	238,700	91,100
Jeans, English and Dutch	8,120	33,314	20,930	2,300	39,700	10,332	49,900	62,200
" American	900	1,210	1,440	500	2,420	6,520	2,000	9,700
Sheetings, English	11,575	327,114	31,839	1,020	12,228	53,657	97,300	104,900
" Am.	11,270	53,530	58,685	5,025	155,255	100,760	236,400	183,300
Dyed Shirtings	4,312	10,320	5,014	70	10,877	15,012	23,400	12,900
Bro. & Spot. Shts., White	...	1,080	949	...	992	996	500	2,100
" Dyed	2,004	7,930	10,110	...	9,331	12,080	21,200	18,200
Damasks, Dyed	160	990	1,600	...	2,399	1,279	7,500	5,000
Chintzes	6,115	28,303	22,522	3,553	40,780	36,350	53,538	45,700
Printed Twills	4,076	23,656	30,942	3,570	27,192	39,232	59,300	63,000
Turkey Red Shirtings	11,758	55,765	71,290	5,455	61,662	96,081	115,600	116,900
Velvets	1,304	4,860	7,864	...	4,557	9,588	17,800	24,400
Velveteens	1,003	1,976	2,005	...	2,658	4,130	6,400	5,400
Handkerchiefs	7,082	45,629	63,167	...	46,349	24,931	164,900	163,200
Muslins	2,602	41,459	20,934	...	20,483	19,158	4,700	94,100
Dimities	300	1,560	900	...	999	539	600	3,500
Cotton Yarn	680	3,535	4,232	675	6,120	5,703	7,800	9,900
Spanish Stripes	1,319	7,823	7,720	791	9,640	15,294	18,300	20,900
Medium and Broad Cloths	910	3,800	5,401	719	8,859	8,549	29,900	21,400
Camlets	2,950	21,253	21,746	1,130	13,915	23,924	33,900	44,200
Long Ells	1,950	14,730	17,408	500	15,352	26,460	41,800	46,400
Lastings	2,094	15,834	15,444	1,720	21,499	25,085	34,300	47,200
" Crape	100	300	560	...	610	195	2,500	3,900
Cotton Lastings & Italians	7,063	30,387	16,602	5,633	22,492	29,611	42,300	59,700
Lustres, Plain	620	3,120	1,370	...	1,740	2,299	1,100	4,400
" Figured	4,332	19,087	18,461	1,819	19,611	28,172	40,800	98,100
" Crape	...	...	250	...	...	2,750	1,300	3,200
Lead in Pigs	5,402	23,076	48,881	...	58,763	34,472	...	...
Iron—Nail Rod	4,073	17,604	27,442	...	15,653	40,016	...	...

* Exclusive of Import Cargoes ex Yangtze, Diomed, Massalia, Lydia, Annina and Benahler.

Import Cargoes declared—Ancona, Am. Mail and Sindh and additional ex Deucalion, Hesperia and Iraouaddy.

† Including English Dutch, and American 12-lbs.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

4TH APRIL, 1883.

The M.M. Co.'s mail steamer *Sindh* takes about 800 bales of SILK.

EXCHANGE.—On London—Telegraphic Transfers, 4s. 11½d.; Bank Bills, 4 months' sight, 5s. 0½d.; First-class Credits to Banks, 4 months' sight, 5s. 1d., 6 months' sight, 5s. 1½d.; Private and Documentary, 4 months' sight, 5s. 1½d., 6 months' sight, 5s. 1½d. On France—Bank Bills, demand, Fcs. 6.30, Credits and Documentary, 4 months' 6.42; 6 months' sight, 6.45. On New York—Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, 80½. On Hongkong—Telegraphic Transfers, 27½; Private Bills, 3 days' sight, 27½. On Bombay—Telegraphic Transfers, Rs. 305; Calcutta, Rs. 305. Bullion—Gold Bar, Pekin, 98 touch, Tls. 194.50. Silver Bars, Tls. 111.15. Mexican Dollars, Tls. 72.825. Carolus Dollars, Tls. 81.00. Copper Cash, 1,520.

SHARES.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.—Shares have changed hands for cash at 191% to 194% premium and exchange 73, for 30th April at 197% and 197½% premium, and for 31st May at 201½% premium. These sales were all made cum new issue. To-day buyers offer 195% premium for cash, and 198% premium for the 30th current. As the first call on the new shares has been paid up, we quote old and new shares separately, 156½% premium for old, and 154½% premium for new. This is the equivalent of 195% premium for old shares cum new issue.

Shanghai Gas Co.—The Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for 1882 were presented and passed at a meeting of shareholders held on the 30th ultimo.

The net profits for the year amount to	£48,668.76
Add net balance of profits from 1881	21,099.61
	£69,768.37
Two dividends of 6% each were paid	£18,000.00
Carried to Reserve Fund	20,000.00
Do. Depreciation account	12,379.29
Balance carried forward	19,389.08
	£69,768.37

The Reserve Fund now amounts to £49,000. The net profits for the year amount to nearly 32½ per cent. on capital.

China Traders' Insurance Co.—Shares have changed hands at \$2,300. Higher offers have been made but no business has transpired.

North-China Insurance Co.—Business has been done in this stock at £1,850.

Union Insurance Society of Canton (Limited).—Shares have been sold at \$600 and \$750.

Yangtze Insurance Association.—Shares have been in strong demand, and business has been done at £900 to £980. Holders now ask £900.

Chinese Insurance Co.—A transaction at £215 is reported.

Canton Insurance Office.—Shares have been sold at \$135, and more are wanted at the same rate.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co.—Business was done in this stock at \$1,340 to \$1,375.

China Fire Insurance Co.—Shares have been sold at \$350 to \$360, and are wanted at higher rates.

Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co.—Shares changed hands at £303, but are now procurable at slightly lower rates.

Birt's Wharf Co.—A transaction at £52 is reported.

Chinese Imperial Government Loan of 1881.—Bonds have been sold at £530.

SHARES.	No.	Value.	Paid up.	POSITION PER LAST REPORT.			LAST DIVIDEND, &c.		CASH QUOTATIONS.
				Reserve.	At Working Account.	Date.	To Shareholders.	When pd. or due.	
<i>Bank.</i>									
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Co	40,000	\$125	\$125	\$2,500,000	\$58,215.77	31 Dec. 82	* £2½	28 Feb. 83	156½% prem.
Ditto New Issue	20,000	\$125	£10	.....	.....	.....			154½% prem.
<i>Shipping.</i>									
Shanghai Steam Navigation Co. (in Liquidation)	22,500	.....	.....	.....	£22,266.80	31 Dec. 82	{ Return of T.2 on capital. 2% + 3% First year. First year.	19 Oct. 80	Tls. 0.90 nominal.
Shanghai Tug Boat Association	1,000	£100	£100	.....	£27,117.66	31 Mar. 82		28 Oct. 82	90
China Shipowners' Association	1,380	£100	£100	.....	£6,726.86	31 Dec. 81		23 Feb. 83	67½
Indo-China Steam Nav. Co.	50,000	£10	£8½	.....	.....	.....		1 Jan. 83	par.
Shanghai Shipping Co.	150	£1,000	£1,000	£7,268.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	£800
<i>Docks.</i>									
Shanghai Dock Co.	440	£500	£500	£6,500.00	£940.87	31 Dec. 82	* 2%	13 Jan. 83	245
Footung Dock Co.	950	£100	£100	.....	£299.32	31 Dec. 81	* 5%	13 Jan. 83	127½
<i>Gas.</i>									
Shanghai Gas Co.	1,500	£100	£100	£29,000.00	£21,099.61	31 Dec. 81	* 6%	17 Jan. 83	154 ex div.
Compagnie du Gaz	500	£100	£100	£14,840.05	£11.86	31 Dec. 82	* 6%	28 Feb. 83	145
<i>Insurance (Marine.)</i>									
China Traders' Insurance Co., Limited	600	£666.67	£500	\$500,000.00	£100,392.01	30 Apl. 82	22%	31 July 82	2,300
North-China Ins. Co., ...	1,000	£2,000	£600	£312,000.00	£257,000.00	31 Dec. 81	£75	17 April 82	1,850
Union Ins. Society of Canton Ltd.	2,000	£1,250	£125	£423,744.50	\$500,127.36	30 June 82	£30	27 Oct. 82	750
Yangtze Insurance Association	1,200	£350	£350	£502,157.57	£18,396.38	31 Dec. 81	6%	19 Jan. 83	980
Chinese Insurance Co., Limited	1,500	\$1,000	\$200	\$100,378.44	\$677.42	31 Dec. 81	* 3%	1 Jan. 83	215
Canton Insurance Office	10,000	\$250	\$50	.....	\$506,127.77	30 Jun. 82	+ 10%	1 Jan. 83	135
<i>Insurance (Fire.)</i>									
Hongkong Fire Ins. Co., Limited	2,000	\$1,000	\$200	\$61,000.00	\$250,732.56	31 Dec. 82	+ \$80 p. sh.	28 Feb. 83	1,375
China Fire Ins. Co., Limited ..	4,000	\$500	\$100	\$500,000.00	\$142,251.94	31 Dec. 82	+ 18%	1 Mar. 83	360
<i>Wharfs.</i>									
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co.	2,150	£100	£100	.....	.....	31 Dec. 82	* 8%	10 Mar. 83	£303
Birt's Wharf Hide-Curing and Wool-Cleaning Company	2,200	£50	£250	.....	£1,156.57	31 Oct. 82	* 4%	13 Nov. 82	£52
Footung Wharf & Godown Co.	1,750	£100	£100	.....	£2,539.21	31 Dec. 82	First year.	.....	£119
<i>Mining.</i>									
Commonwealth Consolidated Mining Co. of Arizona	500	\$100	\$100	.....	.....	.....	First year.	.....	\$75
Selangor Tin Mining Co.	2,500	\$100	\$100	.....	.....	.....	First year.	.....	\$106
<i>Cargo Boats.</i>									
Shanghai Cargo Boat Co.	1,000	£200	£200	£1,874.76	.....	30 Dec. 82	* 4%	16 Feb. 83	£203
Co-operative Cargo Boat Co.	1,000	£100	£100	.....	.....	.....	First year.	.....	£107
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>									
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.	5,000	£20	£20	.....	.....	.....	First year.	.....	£38½
Shanghai Tannery Co.	1,500	£5	£5	.....	.....	.....	First year.	.....	£7
Shanghai Ice Association	202	£160	£160	.....	.....	.....	First year.	.....	£75
Shanghai Electric Co.	500	£100	£100	.....	.....	.....	First year.	.....	£70

LOANS.	Amount of Loan.	Nominal Value of Bonds or Debentrs.	Rate of Interest.	When Payable.	Closing.
Shanghai Mun. Debentures—Issue 1875	£ 42,800.00	£ 100.00	8%	30th June & 31st Dec.	£104 nom.
Do. 1878	£ 24,000.00	£ 100.00	"	30th June & 31st Dec.	£105
Lyceum Theatre Ordinary Debentures..	£ 17,000.00	£ 25.00	"	30th June.	£ 20 "
Do. Preference do.	£ 5,362.50	£ 37.50	5%	31st Dec.	£ 20 "
Chinese Imperial Government Loan 1874	£ 627,615	£ 100	8%	30th June & 31st Dec.	£109½
Do. do. 1877	£ 1,604,276	£ 100	8%	28th Feb. & 31st Aug.	£105½
Do. do. 1878	£ 1,949,500	£ 500	8%	April and October.	£512½
Do. do. 1881	£ 4,384,000	£ 500	8%	December and June.	£530

* For half-year. † For year. ‡ A deficit.

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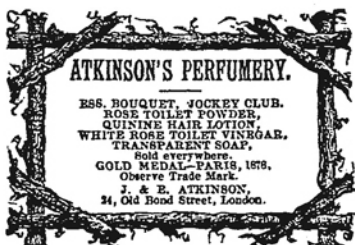
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(4) alt. 24oc-83 29 25th Oct., 1882.

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THE NORTH-CHINA DESK HONG LIST: A GENERAL AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY

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FOR THE YEAR
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Shanghai, 6th Feb., 1883. n tf

NOTICE TO MARINERS. No. 162.

CHINA SEA.

TAMSUI DISTRICT.

Rocks in Kelung Harbour.

NOTICE is hereby given that the rocks, which are laid down on the British Admiralty Chart [No. 2618] of Kelung Harbour, as bearing N. 65th E., (true) distant a little more than 2 cables from Ruin Rock and having 18 feet of water on them, have now a depth of only 14 feet on them at low water spring tides. By order of the Inspector General of Customs,
A. M. BISBEE,
Coast Inspector.

Imperial Maritime Customs,
Coast Inspector's Office,
Shanghai, 19th February, 1883.

NOTICE TO MARINERS. No. 161.

CHINA SEA.

CHEFOO DISTRICT.

Fog Signals at Howki Island Lighthouse.
NOTICE is hereby given that the keepers at the above station on hearing a bell, fog horn, steam whistle or any other sound during foggy or thick weather, indicating the proximity of a vessel, will fire two guns with an interval of two minutes between them, and, if the vessel's fog signal is still heard, will repeat the firing after an interval of ten minutes. By order of the Inspector-General of Customs,
A. M. BISBEE,
Coast Inspector.

Imperial Maritime Customs,
Coast Inspector's Office,
Shanghai, 5th Feb., 1883.

CHEFOO DISTRICT: LOCAL NOTICE TO MARINERS, No. 4.

Relighting of Howki Island Light.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Howki Island Light will be relighted at sunset on THURSDAY, the 15th instant.

T. C. JENNINGS,
Harbour Master.

Approved:
GEO. HUGHES,
Commissioner of Customs.
Custom House,
Chefoo, 1st Feb., 1883. 12fe 264

NOTICE TO MARINERS. No. 13.

SHANGHAI DISTRICT.

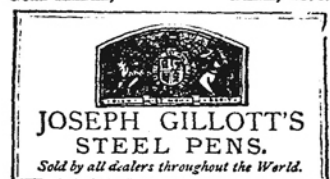
Langshan Crossing.

NOTICE is hereby given that the red buoy—known as the Vine Point Lower Buoy—marking the edge of the lower part of the Vine Point Shoal, has disappeared and that it will shortly be replaced.

JAMES H. HART,
Commissioner of Customs.
A. M. BISBEE,
Harbour Master.

Imperial Maritime Customs,
Shanghai, 22nd Dec., 1882.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.



tf 26

SHANGHAI SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS
(SINCE REPORT PER LAST ISSUE.)

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TON.	CAPTAIN.	FROM	SAILED.	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
Mar 27	Kiang-teen	Chi str	1368	Pratt	Ningpo	Mar 26	General	C. M. S. N. Co
... 27	Lee Yuen	Chi str	916	Barfoot	Tientsin	... 24	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 27	Seewo	Br str	1058	Mitchell	Amoy	... 24	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 27	Sherard Osborn	Br str	876	Worsley	Cruise	... 26	do	E. E. A. & C. Tel. Co.
... 28	Tunsin	Br str	610	Batten	Ningpo	... 27	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 28	El Dorado	Br str	900	Young	Tientsin	... 24	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 28	Kiang-kwan	Chi str	1030	Bassett	Hankow	... 24	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 28	Wenchow	Br str	560	Clegg	Tientsin	... 25	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 28	Yungching	Chi str	661	Andrew	Tientsin	... 25	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 29	Kiang-teen	Chi str	1368	Pratt	Ningpo	... 28	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 29	Shanghai	Br str	1198	Martin	Hankow	... 26	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 29	Kwa Hsing	Chi str	1198	Andersen	Cruise	...	do	
... 29	Nagoya Maru	Jap str	1914	Walker	Japan	... 27	do	M. B. M. S. S. Co
... 29	Kungpai	Chi str	602	Boswell	Tientsin	... 25	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 30	Tunsin	Br str	610	Batten	Ningpo	... 29	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 30	Fuh Wo	Br str	600	Davis	Hankow	... 27	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 30	Amoy	Br str	814	Hermann	Hongkong	... 26	do	Siemssen and Co
... 30	Hae-shin	Chi str	763	Lancaster	F'chow & W'chow	... 29	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 30	Gervase	Br str	417	Crawford	Chefoo	...	do	W. Hewett & Co
... 30	Wuchang	Br str	793	Shaw	Tientsin & Chefoo	... 27	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 31	W. C. de Vries	Br str	669	Smith	Hankow	... 27	do	G. McBain
... 31	Kiangteen	Chi str	1079	Pratt	Ningpo	... 30	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 31	Yang Tsé	Fr str	2422	Lormier	Hongkong, &c.	... 28	do	Messageries Maritimes
... 31	Kiang-foo	Chi str	1468	Morse	Hankow	... 28	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 31	Fooksang	Br str	990	Hogg	Hongkong	...	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 31	Keelung	Br str	919	Valler	Hongkong & Amoy	... 23	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 31	Queen of India	Br bq	389	Inokny	Nagasaki	...	Coals	W. Hewett and Co
Apr 1	Tunsin	Br str	610	Batten	Ningpo	... 31	General	Butterfield and Swire
... 1	Chung King	Br str	793	Déville	Tientsin	... 29	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 1	Lusitania	Ger str	767	Nickelsen	Amoy	... 28	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 1	Pekin	Br str	1274	Goodfellow	Hankow	... 30	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 1	Fungshun	Chi str	868	Tisdall	Tientsin	... 29	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 1	Peiho	Ger bq	433	Lamke	Burrard's Inlet	Mar 29	Timber	Chapman, King and Co
... 1	Hector	Br str	1241	Billinger	Liverpool, &c	Feb 1	General	Butterfield and Swire
... 2	Hwaiyuen	Chi str	762	Wilson	Hongkong	Mar 29	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 2	Taiwo	Br str	719	Friend	Hankow	... 30	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co

DEPARTURES
(FROM THE ANCHORAGE AND WOOSUNG.)

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TON.	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DISPATCHED BY
Mar 27	Lyde	Br str	434	Hazard	Nagasaki	Ballast	M. B. M. S. S. Co
... 27	Sunl	Br str	261	Kock	Hankow and Ports	Sundries	G. McBain
... 27	Sin Nanzing	Br str	714	Waddilove	Chefoo & Tientsin	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 27	Posang	Br str	983	Irvine	H'kong & Canton	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 27	Nanzing	Br str	807	Balbirnie	Foochow	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 27	Kiang-yung	Chi str	1037	Chang	Hankow and Ports	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 27	Hing-shing	Chi str	444	Talpey	Chefoo & Tientsin	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 27	Fayew	Chi str	920	Crowd	H'kong & Canton	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 27	Baikal	Russ str	713	Danilovich	Wladivostock, &c	do	Fearon, Low and Co
... 27	Chefoo	Br str	684	Wyles	Newchwang	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 27	Kiang-teen	Chi str	1368	Pratt	Ningpo	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 27	Florence Treat	Br bq	790	Dobson	Foochow	do	Lewis & Hopkins
... 27	Yoritomo Maru	Jap str	612	Gall	Kuchinotzu	Ballast	M. B. Kaesha
... 28	Tokio Maru	Jap str	1146	Swain	N'saki, Hingpo, &c.	Mails, &c.	M. B. M. S. S. Co
... 28	Tientsin	Br str	682	Robinson	C'foo & N'chwang	Sundries	Butterfield and Swire
... 28	Pautah	Chi str	869	Patterson	Chefoo & Tientsin	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 28	Ichang	Br str	1249	Perks	Hankow and Ports	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 28	Tunsin	Br str	610	Batten	Ningpo	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 29	Seewo	Br str	1058	Mitchell	Amoy & Swatow	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 29	Kung Wo	Br str	737	Flagg	Hankow and Ports	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 29	Lee Yuen	Chi str	734	Barfoot	Chefoo & Tientsin	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 29	Chinkiang	Br str	798	Orr	H'kong & Canton	do	Siemssen and Co
... 29	Kiang-teen	Chi str	1368	Pratt	Ningpo	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 29	Massalia	Ger str	1262	Schultz	Newchwang	do	Siemssen and Co
... 29	Cathay	Br str	1884	Robbie	Hongkong, &c.	Mails, &c.	P. & O. S. N. Co
... 30	Yung-ching	Chi str	761	Andrew	Chefoo & Tientsin	Sundries	C. M. S. N. Co
... 30	Kiang-kwan	Chi str	1030	Bassett	Hankow and Ports	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 30	El Dorado	Br str	900	Young	Chefoo & Tientsin	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 30	Flintshire	Br str	1243	Courtney	New York v. Amoy	do	Adamson, Bell and Co
... 30	Tunsin	Br str	610	Batten	Ningpo	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 31	Kumasaka Maru	Jap bq	464	Ellis	Nagasaki	Ballast	M. B. Kaesha
... 31	H. Upmann	Ger bq	426	Weber	Newchwang	Sundries	Eduard Schellhass & Co
... 31	Kung-pai	Chi str	602	Boswell	Chefoo & Tientsin	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 31	Wenchow	Br str	560	Clegg	Chefoo & Tientsin	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 31	Shanghai	Br str	1198	Martin	Hankow and Ports	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 31	Wha-on	Br str	262	Carozzi	Hankow and Ports	do	Morris and Co
... 31	Kiangteen	Chi str	1368	Pratt	Ningpo	do	C. M. S. N. Co
Apr 1	Fuh Wo	Br str	600	Davis	Hankow and Ports	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 1	Amoy	Br str	814	Herrmann	H'kong & Canton	do	Siemssen and Co
... 1	Walter Siegfried	Br bq	393	Hanson	Tientsin	do	Nile Moller
... 1	Wuchang	Br str	793	Shaw	Tientsin	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 1	Hae-shin	Chi str	763	Lancaster	Foochow	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 2	Anna Sieben	Ger bq	603	Paulsen	Amoy	Ballast	Gipperich & Burchardi
... 2	Gervase	Br str	417	Crawford	Tientsin	Sundries	W. Hewett & Co
... 2	Diomed	Br str	1204	Jackson	London, &c	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 2	Tunsin	Br str	610	Batten	Ningpo	do	Butterfield and Swire

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